Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO NEWS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

Vol. XVII. **Philadelphia, January 13, 1838.** **Whole No. 859.**

SELECTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE BUCKET.

Be dear to th'a heart is the scene of my childhood,
When fond recollection recalls them to view—
The Orchard, the meadow, the deep-tangled wild
And every loved spot which my infancy knew;
The wide-spreading pond, and the mill that stood by
The bridge, and the rock where the eataract fell,
The cot of my father, the dairy-house nigh it,
And e'en the old oaken bucket—the iron-bound bucket—
The moss-covered bucket arose from the well.

How sweet could I sweet I hail as a treasure,
That time, at sooon, when return'd from the field,
I found it the source of an exquisite pleasure,
The purest and sweetest that nature can yield!
How ardent I seized it, with hands that were glowing!
And quick to the white-pebbled bottom it fell,
Then soon, with the emblem of truth overflowing,
And dropping with coolness it rose from the well—
The old oaken bucket—the iron-bound bucket—
The moss-covered bucket arose from the well.

How sweet from the green mossy brim to receive it,
As poised it stood on the curbing around to my lips!
Not a full-blushing goblet could tempt me to leave it,
Though filled with the nectar that Jupiter sips!
And now far removed from the loved habitation,
The tear of regret will involuntary flow,
And sighs rerisits my father's plantation,
And bless the neat bucket that hung in the well—
The old oaken bucket the iron-bound bucket—
The moss-covered bucket arose from the well.

WOODWORTH.

THE ANACONDA.

AN EAST-INDIA TALE.

You are already aware—said Edward Brooks, while seated amidst the friends who had met to listen to his story, that my fortune was made in the island of Ceylon. It was there that I was so lucky as to obtain employment in the service of a man, whose virtues rendered him as much the object of my affection and esteem, as the favors which he conferred upon me, entitled him to my peculiar gratitude. I was engaged by him as his secretary, but all other matters were soon forgotten by us both in that of friends. He was an Englishman as well as myself, and as I believe this had no slight influence in producing so strict an intimacy between us. To the peculiar circumstances had compelled him to abandon his native land, and sell its pursuits of fortune to the East. His toil had not been vain—the capricious goddess, who fled from him with the darkness of Europe, now showered her favors upon his head with the most unwearied profusion. He had commenced his career as a poor lad in Ceylon, and was already rich, and possessed of a distinguished reputation. The wish to increase his fortune was at length resolved to convince the world that the man who had left Europe in order to be searched the whole island through, she would have found it difficult to venture with a good house upon a worse or a better man. But of all his treasures, that which he coveted most passionately was his daughter, and she was indeed a treasure to him. Her beauty and graces of her sex will all the firmness and judgment of man.

My friend and patron this name was Seafield; possessed a villa at a small distance from the jumbo. The place, it is true, was of no great extent, but it abounded in their finest perfection all those charms which render Nature in that climate so irresistible as enclosures. This was Seafield's most beloved residence, and his father he lastened, whenever the duties of his function permitted his absenting himself for a few days from Colombo; in particular, there was a small cottage, situated about a few yards from the sand, and raised under his own inspection, to which he was particularly attached in the hope that he was accustomed to pass the greatest portion of his time. It stood some few hundred yards from the shore, on a situation of the most romantic kind. A small enclosure, whose the prospect over land and sea was of the most delightful nature, a thick grove of palm trees, resembling a verdant dome, completely fans formed a second cupola above the roof, and that they prevented a single ray of beam from piercing through the coldness of their sombre shade. Under the broad leaves of the stems permitted not the eye to lose one of the unencumbered, in fact, all the delightful surrounding landscape.

This delightful spot happened to be the residence of Seafield's whole family, when accidentally business of importance required Louisa's presence at Colombo. Suppose that her father had considered every day as lost, which he was compelled to pass at a distance from his beloved retreat, she positively refused his attendance, but, accepting me as her escort, she departed for the city. Diligence and attention to time enabled her to dispatch her affairs in less time than she expected there to occupy her, and in the very first moment that she found herself once more at liberty, she ordered the carriage to be prepared, and her slaves to hold themselves in readiness for departure. This order was performed by night, for the double purpose of reaching home during the cool hours, and the ardor of the noonday sun. We arrived at the latter daybreak; yet Seafield was already abroad.

As usual, he ascended the hill to enjoy the beauty of the landscape by the light of the moon, and all attached domestic.

"We shall see him in the pavilion, then" said Louisa.

"Not an hour ago I left him there, writing," was the answer.

"We will go thither and surprise him," she said, addressing herself to me: "wait here while I change my dress, a few moments will suffice for my toilet, and I shall expect to find you here when I return."

In the meanwhile, I remained leaning against one of the columns which supported the small portico of the villa, and which I had not left, when I espied an uninterrupted view of the hill and its pavilion, which surrounded by its light and beautiful garland of palm trees, afforded the sight irresistible. While my eye dwelt with satisfaction on their broad leaves, I could not help fancied that I could discover a large excrescence upon the stem of one of the trees, which was unusual in those trees, which in general rear themselves perpendicularly to a certain height in a regular and straight as the pillars of a colonnade. I resembled a large branch extending from one stem to its neighbor, but I could not account for this appearance was, that it seemed occasionally to be waved, backwards and forwards, though the breathing of the seagale was so gentle, that it scarcely moved the leaves on the neighboring branches.

I was still puzzling myself with conjectures, when Zadi drew near me with some slight refreshments. I pointed to the branch whose apparent motion had excited so much of my attention, and inquired whether he could at all account for the strong effect produced upon it by the sea-breeze, while the slighter boughs were so quiescent. He answered, that a serpent had himself towards the palm trees; but no sooner did he perceive the negroes, than he turned, and than the silver basket with its contents dropped from his hand. The paleness of death spread itself over his swarthy countenance, and when his eyes expressed the deepest horror and consternation, he pronounced the dreadful word, "The anaconda!—that is the anaconda! We are undone!"

What could have produced an effect so sudden and so complete upon a man, whom I well know to inherit from nature the most determined courage and most remarkable self-possession, was to me absolutely incomprehensible.

"Tell me, I exclaimed, 'what terrifies you thus? What reason you by the anaconda?"

Zadi endeavored to recover himself; but before he had time for explanation, Mrs. Seafield joined us, and, putting her arm in mine, addressed me in the following manner, of tongue was now loosened.

"Say," said he, "proceed not a step beyond these walls. Every door and window must be shut and bolted. Ah! Everard, that branch of the palm trees! We are ruined! It is the dreadful terrible snake! We call it an anaconda, and its kind is in size the most monstrous, and in nature the most fierce, and in appetite the most ravenous. It may be found through all Asia! Seal sea!" he continued, approaching one of the windows; "see how the monster plays among the branches! It is the anaconda! Behold its three folds and knots and curles, when it prepares to dart upon the ground like lightning to seize its prey! Oh! my master! my poor dear master! he never can escape! nothing can save him!"

Half of this alarming explanation was more than enough to throw the wretched Louisa into a state of distraction. Her features betrayed by terror that she was scarcely to be known for the same woman, her eyes stretched almost to breaking, and her hands folded together with so strong a grasp as if she meant them never again to be separated, she exclaimed, in a voice so loud, and so expressive of suffocation that it overpowered her hearers to the very heart.

"My husband! my beloved!—Oh! help me to save him, poll, poor! Forsaken him not!—He forsake him not!"

Overpowered by her sensations, she fainted in my arms.

Zadi flew to summon her female attendants, who in a short time restored their mistress to animation; and he afterwards returned to the apartment in which we were assembled, to inform us of the state of affairs without. His answer vigilance had induced him to examine every part of the mansion, and ascertain with his own eyes that it was perfectly secure against danger. He now returned out of breath from the hasty manner in which he had made it, but great satisfaction that his view was unimpeded by the palm pavilion. He remarked that the door and all the windows (as far as the power of vision extended) were closely fastened; and since he very reasonably concluded that his master had been aware of the enemy's approach in time to take every necessary precaution for his safety.

"Hear you that, my dear lady?" I exclaimed, while I took Louisa's hand: "surely the mistress of a house is alone sufficient to inspire strength and tranquility. We had nothing to apprehend for Seafield, except his being surprised by the monster in the open fields. But you observe that he has had time to shut out the danger: he has now nothing to do but to remain there, within his retreat, and the snake will either not discover his lurking place, or will not even be able to break through the bulwarks which separate us from him. I propose, therefore, in a disagreeable blockade for an hour, or perhaps less; at the end of which the unanimous will secure the safety of our friend."

That sanguine expectation which I endeavored to inspire by my words, I could not by my looks.

The satisfaction with which I then endeavored to reassure the terrified heart of Louisa, was thoroughly established in my own. Zadi, whose penetration I had every reason to extend by his master's situation to permit his attending to those of others, hastened with too little coolness, instead of locking the door, to leave it open.

"Oh! no, no, no!" he exclaimed, 'we must not remain upon the snake's hearing so soon! When the anaconda has once chosen a ground of his lurking-place, he never leaves it until, with his branches, in the manner in which we saw her amusing herself, she will remain there for the whole day, and perhaps for two days more. Yes, my master, by retiring to rest it in some other quarter, is not to be thought of."

there is no regular fortification on the spot, though the military station has been designated by the name of Fort Wellington.

The troops on the Canada shore, are principally quartered in two large taverns directly opposite the centre of the island. It will be seen by the diagram that the national boundary line runs between Grand and Navy Island, and the only path leading to its effected on the latter, is from the northern extremity of the former. Grand Island, however, is a part of the American territory, the neutrality of which was guaranteed by the British troops if they thought it pain to it for the purpose of more easily reaching Navy Island.

Buffalo is situated at the east end of Lake Erie, commanding a fine view of the Lake, Upper Canada, and Fort Erie, and a great distance to the southward which is terminated by an uninterrupted forest. Black Rock is on the right bank of the Niagara river, two miles and a half from Buffalo. The river at this place is about a mile broad. There is a small island a little above Black Rock, below which there is good anchorage for shipping, but the station is inconvenient on account of the rapid current. Schlosser, where the attack was made on the steam boat Caroline, is on the Niagara river opposite Navy Island.

Philadelphia Wholesale Prices.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 18.

Quoted for the Saturday Evening Post.

ASHES.		Sterling do	38	39
Pot	5 00	Barrel Bones		
Pearl	5 75	Ivory		
BUTTER.		GLASSWARE.		
Philada	12	13	Window 7 by 9	40	45
CANDLES.		Do 10 by 12		
Mould	14		Do 12 by 18	57	75
Sperm	33	34	Do 10 by 15	65	70
Tallow	11	12	Do 8 by 10	40	45
CHEESE	11	12	Egg Frames		
Lard	11	12	Glass Ware		
COFFEE.			MACKEREL.		
Java	0 50	7 00	No 1	18	00
Rio, prime			No 2	14	00
Do ordinary	13	14	No 3	6	00
Do inferior	12	13	Shad		
Do Laguira	10	11	Herring		
COTTON.			Salmon		
Orleans	11	13	Do Dutch	8	00
Alabama	11	12	White fish	5	00
Upland	10	11	Trout	4	00
FLAX			PLASTER PARIS		
FEATHERS			Ground		
FISH OIL.			SALTPETRE.		
Menhaden	30	32	Refined	9	10
Whale, bank			Refined	8	9
Do Pennsylv. per gallon			Refined	7	8
Do Jersey			Refined, large	8	9
FLOUR AND MEAL.			Sandarack	35	1
Howard st & ca	5	50	Shellac, bone	14	1
Do	5	00	Flaxseed	1	40
Do	4	87	Flaxseed, new	1	45
Do	4	75	Timothy, best	3	50
Rye	3	50	Timothy, 2d	3	00
Corn Meal	3	50	Clover	4	00
GRAIN.			WHISKEY		
Wheat, white			Pure in bbls		
Do red	102	111	Do in hhds	26	27
Rye	74	75	Do in bbls		
Corn	11	12	Do Dutch	8	00
Oats	38	41	Whisky	25	26
LIVERPOOL dull 3 cts per lb			WOOL.		
Boston	30	35	Saxony fleece		
Mobile	11	12	PLANTER'S PARCELS		
Do	10	11	Merino, full blood		
Do	10	13	Merino, half blood		
Do	10	13	Native	30	33
Do	10	13	Pulled, lamb	35	40
Do	10	13	Pulled, superfine	30	35
Do	10	13	Pulled, No 1	25	30
Do	10	13	Do No 2	20	25

PHILADELPHIA PRICES OF STOCKS.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post,
By WM. A. BUDD, at Issue of the Morning Sunday.

JANUARY 16, 1838.

	Amount	Par	Offer	Price	Advance or Decline
Loans.					
Philadel.	1846	100	100		
plain 6	1841	100	100		1st July
Pennsylv. 5	1841	100	100		1 do Aug.
Do. 5 per ct	1840	100	95		
Do	1840	1000	1031		
Do 5 per ct	1836	1000	102		
Do	1835	1000	1031	1031	
Do	1832	100	100		
Do	1832	100	100		
Do	1841	100	100	102	1/2 cent
Do	1841	100	100	102	1/2 do
Do	1836	100	100	104	1 do Aug
Pennsylvania 5	1854	100	1041	105	
Do 5	1854	100	1041	107	
Do 5	1855	100	1041	107	
Do 5	1858	100	105	107	
Do	1859	100	105	107	
Do	1861	100	1051	107	
Do	1862	100	1051	107	
Do	1865	100	1051	107	
Ohio 6 per cents	1856	100	106	110	
Indiana 5 per cents	1856	100	106	110	
Bank Stocks.					
United States		100	1031	1031	July 6
North America		100	1031	1031	July 6
Pennsylvania		100	1031	1031	July 6
Philadelphia		100	—	103	May 4
Farmers' & Mechanics'		100	1031	1031	July 6
Bank of Penna		100	1031	1031	July 6
Girard		100	1031	1031	July 6
Commercial		50	1031	1031	July 6
Mechanics'		50	1031	1031	July 6
Southwark		50	1031	1031	July 6
Kensington		50	1031	1031	July 6
Penn Township		50	1031	1031	July 6
Western		50	1031	1031	July 6
Commercial		50	1031	1031	July 6
Manufac & Mechanics		50	1031	1031	July 6
Mechanics' Bank		50	1031	1031	July 6
Farmers' Bk. Reisn co.		25	1031	1031	July 6
Bank of Germantown		50	1031	1031	July 6
Bank of Pottsville		50	1031	1031	July 6
Commercial Bank of Pittsburgh		100	—	98	July 6
Farmers' & Mech. Bank		100	—	98	July 6
Franklin Bank of Pittsburgh		100	—	98	July 6
Bank of the Commonwealth		50	—	98	July 6
Bk. of the United States		100	—	98	July 6
Bk. of Northern Liberties		50	—	98	July 6
Bank of Chambersburg		50	—	98	July 6
Bank of Gettysburg		50	—	98	July 6
Bank of York		50	—	98	July 6
Bank of Middletown		50	—	98	July 6
Bank of Harrisburg		50	—	98	July 6
Bank of Lancaster		50	—	98	July 6
Bank of Carlisle		50	—	98	July 6
Bank of Chester Co		50	—	98	July 6
Bank of Delaware Co		50	—	98	July 6
Bank of Bucks Co		50	—	98	July 6
Bank of Montgomery Co		50	—	98	July 6
Bank of Northumberland		50	—	98	July 6
Bank of Susquehanna Co		50	—	98	July 6
Bank of Wayne Co		50	—	98	July 6
Bank of Susquehanna		50	—	98	July 6
Bank of Wyoming		50	—	98	July 6
Bank of Northampton		50	—	98	July 6
Bank of Lehigh		50	—	98	July 6
Bank of Pittsburgh		50	—	98	July 6
Bank of Beaver		50	—	98	July 6
Bank of Erie		50	—	98	July 6
Bank of Meadville		50	—	98	July 6
Bank of Crawford		50	—	98	July 6
Bank of Venango		50	—	98	July 6
Bank of Warren		50	—	98	July 6
Bank of Lycoming		50	—	98	July 6
Bank of Northumberland		50	—	98	July 6
Bank of Susquehanna		50	—	98	July 6
Bank of Wyoming		50	—	98	July 6
Bank of Northampton		50	—	98	July 6
Bank of Lehigh		50	—	98	July 6
Bank of Pittsburgh		50	—	98	July 6
Bank of Beaver		50	—	98	July 6
Bank of Erie		50	—	98	July 6
Bank of Meadville		50	—	98	July 6
Bank of Crawford		50	—	98	July 6
Bank of Venango		50	—	98	July 6
Bank of Warren		50	—	98	July 6
Bank of Lycoming		50	—	98	July 6

Saturday Evening Post.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1838.

New York Review, Edited by Rev. C. S. Henry, and Rev. F. L. Hawks.

The January number has been published regularly on the first days of January, April, July, and October. Price, 85 per annum. Wister & Taylor, Agents, 327 Market St Philadelphia.

This journal is intended to comprise a general review for the whole country; its object will be on just cause for separation from the mother country, and that the disturbances in the provinces, have arisen from the ambitious designs of seditious leaders for power. An address to the people of the United States is ordered, from which, the following paragraphs are extracted.

Having understood that great exertions have been, and are still making, by the Rebels in this Province to misrepresent the country and to raise unhallowed attempts to overturn the authorities therein, we deem it our imperious duty to address you upon the subject of the present troubles in which the Country is unfortunately involved, and from the fact of numerous petitions for grants from New England, or descendants of such, we do hope the most favorable feeling assured that our representations will be received and listened to with all the candour and attention which they may merit.

You must be aware that as descendants of the Puritans, we take a deep interest in the love of civil liberty, and that we are equally incapable of saying or doing any thing prejudicial to those rights which we, in common, with yourselves, inherit; and which are equally dear to us as inalienable. We hold not to the divine right of Kings, or to that of passive obedience and nonresistance, but on the contrary, would uphold legislative a monument between servile submission to arbitrary and oppressive Governments, or a resort to arms in defence of liberty.

But while holding these views, we feel equally bound to uphold, by every means in our power, the established order of things in the Province under which secures to us these inalienable rights, here we consider the Government of Great Britain to be.

We have hitherto lived peaceably and quietly under this Government, it has protected us in all our civil and religious privileges. It has in those respects been parental, and although we may have differed in some respects in our political views, and deemed that some reforms in the Administration of Government should take place; still we have have never for a moment harboured the idea of a resort to arms to effect those reforms. We feel that perfection does not attach to human institutions—we do not on this account see the propriety or advantage of prematurely all law and order.

The population of that section of the Province which we inhabit, principally settled in the Eastern Townships, amounts to more than 50,000 souls—a large majority of which are emigrants of late years, and from the most loyal standing whatever may be said to you by the enemies of the laws or the Province to the contrary, we assure you that the great mass of the population are loyal, and ready to take arms to support the integrity of the Empire, and the supremacy of the laws.

This declaration shows that the ebullition of feeling and sympathy manifested in certain sections of the country is entirely premature, and that that object of such kindness deprecate its further indulgence.

While under the French Government, the true interests of the country were neglected, that the whole administration of the affairs of the colony was conducted in an oppressive arbitrary manner. Canada was forced into the pursuit of good arms for military posts, where frequently miserable garrisons existed in a state of warfare, insecurity, and starvation, while the property of private property were respected, and personal liberty was hourly threatened with invasion. Louis XV. was delouded in morals, prodigality of the interests of his people and solely bent on the indulgence of his current propensities. Mr Pajsseau, one of the leaders of the insurrection, in a speech delivered on the occasion of the western of the West Ward, Montreal, in July 1820, speaking of the annexation of Canada to the British, uses the following language.

From that day, the reign of the law succeeded that of violence, from that day, the treasures, the industry and the arms of Great Britain, were mustered to afford us an immovable protection. From that day the eternal duration of the Empire of her family of her Laws became ours, while the sacrifices of our fathers in the cause of France were governed, remained unaltered. Soon after, are granted to us the privileges of a free Government, the establishment of a mixed system of our internal prosperity. Now in 1838 (Mr. Chatelain) we have the benefit of the judgments ever devised for the protection of property, security against the arbitrary power of power to the principles introduced to the West of the Province, the right of property is guaranteed to all in their person, honor and property, the right to obey no other Laws than those of our own making, and to be represented through our representative; all these advantages have become our birthright, and that we hope, to the lasting inheritance of our posterity, to secure them, let us be ever as faithful subjects and freemen.

In December, 1837, 87,000 Canadians presented a petition to Parliament, praying for a redress of the grievances therein set forth. It states that among the numerous benefits conferred on the people of Canada, the most valuable was some more valuable than the constitution granted by the act, passed in the 31st year of George III. By this act the province was in possession of constitutional liberty, and the petitions currently asks that the act granted to, should not be altered in any of its essential features, lest in that act no oppressive or grievous results had been produced by the operation of the new system of government. The petitioners constitution in all respects is still in force, and many of the causes of complaint have been removed.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, Mr. Fullerton presented a memorial from Franklin county, praying an appropriation to continue the Gettysburg extension of the Pennsylvania Canal.

Mr. Penrose presented a memorial signed by one hundred and twenty members of the Society of Friends, to restore the rights of suffrage in favor of the establishment of a school of arts, in connection with the Franklin Institute, Mr. Miller in favor of the same request. Mr. James reported a bill for the incorporation of the Lehigh Navigation and Banking Company.

In the House of Representatives the Speaker presented the proceedings of a public meeting held in the city of Philadelphia, on the 8th inst. in favor of the establishment of a School of Arts, and the same were read and laid on the table. Several memorials were presented relative to the State Internal Improvement Society.

Mr. Young presented sundry acts, signed by the Governor, against a repeal of the Registry Act.

Mr. S. F. Bond offered a joint resolution, in favor of the establishment of a Branch of the United States Navy Yard. The preamble stated, that the Navy Yard at Philadelphia had been for some years discontinued as a station for a Sloop-of-War on the table.

Mr. Morrison offered a joint resolution for the establishment of an Armory at the falls of Beaver, in the county of Beaver. Laid on the table.

Mr. Harris offered a preamble strongly recommending upon the course took by the Governor of Pennsylvania in Congress, to Mr. Fulton's resolution, it affirmed that the difficulties which had grown out of the abolition excitement could only be adjusted by a change of the location of the Government—the preamble was accompanied with a resolution for the removal of the seat of the Federal Government from Washington to Pittsburgh, provided a grant could first be obtained from Pennsylvania, for the requisite territory.

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

£1,200,000 were expended upon railroads and Canals in Indiana, during the last year.

A school for the Mutes has been established in Russia. An artist in Rome has lately executed in this work the Transfiguration of Raphael.

The great snows of Nov. 14th, was seen at Hanover, and also at Basle, Switzerland.

Mr. Rich, the American traveller, discovered immense sums of money in the palace of the Bey, and in private houses.

The Turks are burning him in under Bulwer's act, about 13,000, per annum.

Mr. Ingersoll has been gazetted between the Texans and the Tuskewaa Indians.

In a scuffle between a party of eighteen rangers and a party of more than 100 Indians, the former were routed and compelled to fly.

A census of 2,920 persons in Manchester, Eng. have petitioned parliament for a thorough system of subtration.

The Natrancan approach Fort Carlos, because on his return he brought back only 90 out of 300 guard he took with him.

A line of fire steamers between Havre and New Orleans is talked of.

Dividends on the Long Brooklyn and Jamaica Rail Road Company have declared a dividend of two dollars per share, for the last six months, payable on the 16th inst.

Ohio and Mississippi Rivers—There are employed on the navigation of the rivers, 528 steam boats, and 6,070 flat and keel boats, on board of which, about 50,000 are employed.

Florida War—Gen. Jesup has a large force under the command of Gen. *Jesup*, in Florida, amounts to 9,000 men, consisting of 1,000 regulars, 4,078 volunteers, 100 seamen, and 178 Indians.

Recruiting Service.—The number of recruits enlisted in the army from the 1st of January to the 31st October, 1837, was 4,216. Of these, 1,076 were raised in the state of New York.

A masonry has at length been formed in Portugal, with the Viscount la da Bandeira at its head.

The Miguelite guerillas who had ranged the Estremadura provinces, has been routed and dispersed.

Lake Erie—The number of ships, brigs, &c. that passed through the waters of Lake Erie, in steamboats, 42; and of canal boats, 256. On board of these vessels, 3,132 men are employed.

A great concert was held at Vienna, on the 5th of November, in the imperial riding school. Among the musicians performed Madame Von Weber, and Meyerbeer, who conducted the Coronation, to an audience of five thousand, including the Emperor and Empress.

By advices from Calcutta to Sept. 17th, it appears there is a probability of war, between the British government and Burmah, who are dissatisfied with the terms of the last treaty.

The Bank of the United States, actually not proceed to sea from Liverpool, in consequence of the captain and nearly one half the crew, at the very last moment.

The national property already sold by the Spanish government, amounts to more than one fourth of which had entered the coffers of the clergy, and consequently, would have enabled to state a moment between servile submission to the arbitrary and oppressive Government, or a resort to arms in defence of liberty.

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This declaration shows that the ebullition of feeling and sympathy manifested in certain sections of the country is entirely premature, and that that object of such kindness deprecate its further indulgence.

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From that day, the reign of the law succeeded that of violence, from that day, the treasures, the industry and the arms of Great Britain, were mustered to afford us an immovable protection. From that day the eternal duration of the Empire of her family of her Laws became ours, while the sacrifices of our fathers in the cause of France were governed, remained unaltered. Soon after, are granted to us the privileges of a free Government, the establishment of a mixed system of our internal prosperity. Now in 1838 (Mr. Chatelain) we have the benefit of the judgments ever devised for the protection of property, security against the arbitrary power of power to the principles introduced to the West of the Province, the right of property is guaranteed to all in their person, honor and property, the right to obey no other Laws than those of our own making, and to be represented through our representative; all these advantages have become our birthright, and that we hope, to the lasting inheritance of our posterity, to secure them, let us be ever as faithful subjects and freemen.

In December, 1837, 87,000 Canadians presented a petition to Parliament, praying for a redress of the grievances therein set forth. It states that among the numerous benefits conferred on the people of Canada, the most valuable was some more valuable than the constitution granted by the act, passed in the 31st year of George III. By this act the province was in possession of constitutional liberty, and the petitions currently asks that the act granted to, should not be altered in any of its essential features, lest in that act no oppressive or grievous results had been produced by the operation of the new system of government. The petitioners constitution in all respects is still in force, and many of the causes of complaint have been removed.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, Mr. Fullerton presented a memorial from Franklin county, praying an appropriation to continue the Gettysburg extension of the Pennsylvania Canal.

Mr. Penrose presented a memorial signed by one hundred and twenty members of the Society of Friends, to restore the rights of suffrage in favor of the establishment of a school of arts, in connection with the Franklin Institute, Mr. Miller in favor of the same request. Mr. James reported a bill for the incorporation of the Lehigh Navigation and Banking Company.

In the House of Representatives the Speaker presented the proceedings of a public meeting held in the city of Philadelphia, on the 8th inst. in favor of the establishment of a School of Arts, and the same were read and laid on the table. Several memorials were presented relative to the State Internal Improvement Society.

Mr. Young presented sundry acts, signed by the Governor, against a repeal of the Registry Act.

Mr. S. F. Bond offered a joint resolution, in favor of the establishment of a Branch of the United States Navy Yard. The preamble stated, that the Navy Yard at Philadelphia had been for some years discontinued as a station for a Sloop-of-War on the table.

Mr. Morrison offered a joint resolution for the establishment of an Armory at the falls of Beaver, in the county of Beaver. Laid on the table.

Mr. Harris offered a preamble strongly recommending upon the course took by the Governor of Pennsylvania in Congress, to Mr. Fulton's resolution, it affirmed that the difficulties which had grown out of the abolition excitement could only be adjusted by a change of the location of the Government—the preamble was accompanied with a resolution for the removal of the seat of the Federal Government from Washington to Pittsburgh, provided a grant could first be obtained from Pennsylvania, for the requisite territory.

A person was before the Lord Mayor of London, to apply for protection, from the Queen, on the occasion of the Queen's visit, to charitable purposes. The cost of the gas, oil and tallow was estimated at £120,000.

Seminole Indians—Micanopy, Oceeola, Cloud, King Philip, Coahlajo, 110 warriors, besides women and children, arrived at Charleston on Monday the 1st inst. They were landed at Sullivan's Island, and confined in Fort Moultrie.—*N. Y. Com.*

The Marshall of New York has arrested Richard Sheridan, master of the sche. Amazon, from Cracker ware, and seized 1,000 packages of Spanish dollars, the whole amounting to six or seven thousand dollars, which he found by two boys on Tuesday 16 ult. in Pierpont's Hill, Brooklyn.

The Commissioners for the reduction of the 5 per cents, under discussion by the council, embarrass the French ministers. Of the holders 70-80 millions, 30 millions but is no possession. It belongs to the National Guards, a body whom it would not be safe to irritate.

Fire at Baltimore.—A house near the corner of Hanover and Hill streets, occupied by a colored family, was burned to the ground on Saturday night, 21st ult. and a child perished in the flames. The mother escaped by the window carrying and locked the child up in the building.

Mrs. Thomas the widow of the late Judge of Charlotte Stacy, aged three years. She was left alone for a few minutes in a room, when her clothes took fire, and were so severely burned that death ensued the next day after the occurrence. Verdict accordingly.—*Com.*

The average value of silk exported to the United States annually, with the exception of 1837, was 20,000,000; and the average weight of cotton imported during the same three years into Liverpool from the United States, was 400,000 bales.

The Emperor of Russia had nearly been dragged down a precipice near Tiflis, but though he was thrown out of his sledge, with letters in his pocket, the exertions of the coachman, and assistance of the wheel horses preserved the life of the Emperor.

Spain is in a miserable condition, the finances, the commerce, and the credit of the country are ruined by the civil war. The contrast with the Rothschilds for working the quicksilver mines of Almaden, was signed by the Queen.

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Battle by Dreaming.—The rains, Dec. 9th, and 10th, have flooded Texas very extensive. Two wagoners and four horses, from the great rise of the streams and breaking of a creek, were prevented from getting into the city, and are reported drowned. Mr. Jacob Ellis, near Athens, was also drowned, with his daughter and son, caused by the raising by the freshet of one end of the bridge over Sandy Creek.

Treasonable Gale.—It is stated under date of Constantinople, 2nd inst. that a tremendous gale blew in the Black Sea, a few days ago, during which Trebizond, Sinope, Kerasunda, were much damaged. The barque Thomas Gray, from Odessa, laden with wheat and seed, was totally lost with all on board, in the entrance of the Bosphorus. She is the only vessel as yet named among those lost.

Unphysician.—Mrs. Schrack, wife of Adam Schrack, a much respected citizen of Upper Providence Township, Montgomery county, Pa. was delivered of a female infant, afflicted with the above dreadful malady on Friday, the 12th inst. and Gotchell, alias Crowell, recently convicted on a year in the supreme Court in this city, on Saturday, was found in the lot, terrel street jail, was charged as the author of the forgery, and bound over by the Police.

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Burnhouse.—The Irish Benevolent and Naturalization Society of Mobile, have held a meeting, and resolved to petition the legislature of Alabama to rescind the law of that state, which requires a residence of five years instead of three of voting, their naturalization papers.

This law is pronounced by the society as degrading and unjust to the city on the following, the free negro and the naturalized citizen, and to destroy the value of those papers and the other his naturalization papers!

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Robbery.—A little after dusk, the other evening, two men called at the office of Dr. Cornell, No. 1 Baltimore, and desired to see him, and on him to visit a person who they said was ill in the country. The doctor was absent, but the men they desired him to call, which he did, and they returned safely left him. The doctor was soon informed that the men had called on his wife, and on his return to his office, he found the door open, and the drawers and trunks broken, and missing articles, carried off—no doubt by the men who called on him as above stated.

The Anarchs still continued to ravage the country in the neighborhood of Tampico. The village of Hueguitan having learned these movements of the Mexican forces, sent a deputation to Gen. Mexico Rosa, to petition him to protect them from the Anarchs. A petition was bloody and sanguinary battle ensued, but the Mexicans were overpowered, and the Anarchs succeeded in obtaining a large number of their forces dead and wounded. Their loss in killed was very great, and many respectable citizens, several were wounded, of which some have since died. The Anarchs also took from the Mexicans 200 horses, and have availed in the prefect of Rio Grande.

Another important intelligence has transpired from the interior of Mexico.

Fatalities Ingenuity.—The Dayton Ohio Herald, says that Mr. Jacob Beck has, within a few weeks since, built a frame, about three or four feet long, and covered it with paper, by express. The express must order, during the night, against the house, without getting out of the wagon. The frame will be found on his horse in front of his house, which frightened his horse, however, managed to ride his horse as far as the corner of the house, when the next morning it was found. We have been informed, that on the same night, he who was guilty of this trick, undertook to ride his horse as far as the Miami Canal, but when he got to the bridge, he found it impossible to proceed.

The Slave Trade.—A letter from Matanzas, dated the 5th inst. says, that the Spanish brig-of-war Africa, with about 300 slaves board from the coast of Africa, had been lost on the coast of Cuba, and that all the slaves drowned but 30, and those taken off by the boats of the African squadron.

The owner and captain have arrived at Matanzas—The slave trade was on the decline.

Consumption of Cotton.—During the last seven years, while the imports and exports of cotton have increased, the consumption of the exports for manufactures and the use of the country have not increased in the same ratio, but have diminished two thirds—and the decrease in the manufacture and consumption of domestic cotton is still greater than that of foreign cotton. This fact speaks well for the final success of the Southern Confederacy.

The Canadian Farmers.—A large number of the wealthiest Canadian farmers have been ruined by the total annihilation of their previously reasonable designs. Their estates and profits have been confiscated, and the proceeds distributed as prize money to the English troops. Many of these unfortunates had a very large amount of personal property, as we learn from the Montreal papers.

Major Noah says,—"Gen. Arcularius is a mandarin. He is on the frontiers, and the Indians with him. Gen. Scott is also there with him. The General is determined to destroy the Seminoles, and he will do it. There are on Navy Island, a British possession, and the Government has seized it, and there are several thousand of the Patriots, and they will not give them up.

Dividends.—The Howard Insurance Company, of this city, have declared a scrip dividend for the last six months, payable on the 1st proximo. The Mercantile Marine Insurance Company have declared a dividend of 5 per cent.

The Merchants' Fire Insurance Company, for per cent. payable on the 1st proximo.

Paper.—The editor of the Sailor's Magazine has kept a register of marine disasters, which have come to his knowledge within the last year, and the number of vessels lost and missing is 1,000. Of these 600 are sailing ships and 400 steamboats. The loss of life, as far as ascertained, is 1,000 persons.

A Veteran.—There is now living at Lawrenceville, Ga. a revolutionary veteran named John Mitchell, who was born in Ireland in the year 1760, and is now 109 years old. He will now be seen on horseback, and is said to be of fine mental powers, and his memory is unimpaired, and his eyesight and hearing good. He has also form and elastic, though, says the Augusta Chronicle, he is not quite so active as he was in his younger days.

Bankrupt Savings Bank.—The yearly report of this Institution shows that the amount of funds on hand on the first instant, was $907,527—being $50,000 more than at the same date 1837. During 1837 there were created 581 new accounts, and 641 settled and closed, leaving on the first instant, 2,930 accounts open. The funds of the institution are vested in stocks, mortgages, &c.

Drunkenness and Outrage.—The Columbia (S.C.) Telegraph says, that on Saturday, the 30th ult. Wm. Thompson, one of the proprietors of a hotel in that place, bearing a house in the upper room, went up with a determination to kill his author of it, who was a young Mississippian, aged 17, named Charles Stewart, in a state of intoxication, and calling for a servant. He then struck Mr. Thompson; and a young man, Mr. B. D. Boyd, clerk of the Commercial Bank, together with another young man in the room, who interfered to prevent further aggressions by either party. Stewart, however, drew a pistol, and shot the latter, as it proved, shot Boyd in the lower part of the abdomen. Boyd is considered dangerously wounded. Stewart has been committed to jail to await the termination of the effects of the wound.

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ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, January 13, 1838.

☞ We again solicit our correspondents to avoid sending us distant shin plasters, private checks on distant Banks, or Canada, Michigan, Mississippi and Lamberman Bank Notes. We are weekly subjected to the payment of postage on trash of no value, which cannot be sold at any price.

Mr. N. Hickman of Baltimore, is appointed agent for the *Saturday Evening Post*, in place of Mrs. Jane Porter, resigned. Mrs. Porter retains the agency of the *Casket*.

ATKINSON'S CASKET.

About the 20th of the present month we shall publish the January No. of the Casket—previous to which time we hope that all who may wish to discontinue their patronage, will have given us fair notice of their intentions, and all who are in arrears will have paid up, (in which latter respect a very large proportion of the subscriptions are lamentably deficient,) to entitle them to a continuance of the publication.

We do not mean to puff, and boast through all the papers in the Union, of this being "the *very largest* and *cheapest*, and *most original*, and *best* periodical" in the universe—as is the common practice of several of our contemporaries—but we shall go quietly on, and *try* to make it as acceptable as any of them, and let it depend on its own merits for support. It is true, many of our patrons have been induced to change for some of the humbugs that are continually rising with a flourish of trumpets from the four quarters of the Union, but are gratified to find that many of them return to us after a trial. One thing, however, we must insist on—it is that the subscriptions shall be paid in advance, or guaranteed by the agent or postmaster who may forward the names of new patrons.

The procrastinating payments to periodicals has become so great and general an evil, and has injured and prostrated the press to such an extent, that we shall endeavour to stem the torrent, and be contented with a smaller, good subscription list, to an extended rotten one, in which no dependence can be placed. A good reason for advance payments is, that the publisher is stationary—he is to be found at all times, while a large portion of the subscribers are continually removing, and forgetting to notify him, or are unknown, and not to be found when called on to comply with their part of the contract.

In short, we wish to keep on the *safe side* for one year, and shall endeavour to retain the position.

The January No. will be embellished with a fine steel engraving, called the Fair Pilgrim.—The February No. will contain a very handsome new coloured Map of Virginia, containing the Roads to all the "Springs," accompanied with the best Geographical description of the State, and the properties of those Springs, to which invalids, the gay and the idle resort to for health or amusement during the summer.

Prompt measures have been adopted by the President, in relation to the difficulties of our northern frontier. The recent outrage committed, it may be presumed without authority from the British Government in Canada, has determined the executive to require from the state of New York, a sufficient military force to protect the frontier from similar attacks in future. General Scott has been ordered to take the command of the troops that may be called into service; he is now probably arrived at the scene of action.

A memorial has been presented by John Ross and other Cherokee chiefs, remonstrating against the enforcement of a treaty to which they never gave their consent. This treaty was fraudulently obtained by the special agent, a Rev. Mr. Schemerhorn, from a few of the Cherokees, who it is said placed their marks to a paper, with the contents of which they were unacquainted.—These individuals, however, possessed no authority to act for the nation, a fact within the knowledge of the agent. The treaty immediately after its execution was transmitted by the President to the Senate, and by them ratified, notwithstanding the remonstrance of the Cherokee nation. It is now most unjustly sought under color of this deficient contract to drive them out from their lands, houses and homes.

DAVENPORT'S ELECTRO MAGNETIC MACHINERY.

The model of this extraordinary new discovery, combining the effects of Galvanism, Electricity, and Magnetism, is now being exhibited at the Masonic Hall, Chesnut street, and astonishes the reflecting mind, with the wonders of the revolution which this discovery must inevitably cause, similar to that of the adoption of steam to machinery, and of printing to the moral world.

The philosophy of the attraction and repulsion of the Magnet, combined with the powerful effects of Galvanism, is here more completely developed, and applied to actual use with a perspecuity we have not before seen. Its adaption to impel locomotives, and other machinery, with any extent of power required, and with a rapidity no living thing can approach, without the paraphernalia of fire, cinders, smoke, and noise, and the accompanying dangers of scalding water, thin boilers, weak pistons, collapsed engines, which are synonimous with the use of steam. In the words of the New York Times, "it is curious enough to see a wheel propelled at the rate of 3,000 revolutions in a minute, by merely touching its frame with the point of a wire, or by the same means fastening an iron ring to an anvil with a force equal to 500 pounds. James Watt used steam engines nearly thirty years before Fulton applied them to the propulsion of vessels. Electro-Magnetism is yet just born, and its present imperfection is no argument against its future success. The new agent is fifty-fold cheaper, more convenient, and perfectly safe. The power can be generated in a minute, and quelled in an instant."

A NEW SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

By a reference to the proceedings in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, it will be seen that a late resolution passed in Congress, to prevent petitions on proscribed subjects from being discussed is operating on the feelings of the people of the Northern States, a feeling that "would only be silenced by a change of the location of Government,"—*a removal from Washington to Pittsburg!* We imagine that the everlasting smoke from the thousand factories of Pittsburg, would not be very agreeable to the refined and delegate organs of the Representatives and officers of government. But there is a beautiful location about twenty-five miles lower down the Ohio river at its junction with the Beaver river, which it has been predicted for some years past will be eventually the seat of the General Government. The population west of the Alleghany mountains already predominates over that of the east, and is rapidly increasing, and turning the scale of power to the west. It would not be very surprising, if a vigorous attempt should be made to remove the Capitol to a more central position.

A custom house officer at Annapolis, has seized the schooner Deborah and Sally, of Philadelphia, for the violation of a law of Maryland, which consisted in fishing for oysters with a rake. The schooner will be sold on the 17th inst. The conduct of the oystermen was so outrageous, that an armed steamboat was sent after them, but taking the alarm, they fled before their pursuers reached the scene of depredation.

From the Pennsylvanian we learn, that a contract has been entered into, by the General Government for live oak timbers, intended for two steamers, one small vessel, and two sloops of war, to be built at this port.

FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9th, 1838.

The doings of the Senate have for more than a week, been the great source here of interest and attraction. The galleries have been crowded most of the time, and much of the time there were many of the privileged and honourable on the Senate floor, with a large sprinkling of members from the other House. The sittings of the Senate have been mostly to a late hour, and much of the time the debates were earnest and interesting. They were occupied all of Wednesday, on the two first of Mr. Calhoun's resolutions.

The following are the resolutions offered by Mr. Calhoun.

Resolved, That in the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the States adopting the same acted, severally, as free, independent, and sovereign States; and that each, for itself, by its own voluntary assent, entered the Union with the view to its increased security against all dangers, *domestic* as well as foreign, and the more perfect and secure enjoyment of its advantages, natural, political, and social.

Resolved, That in delegating a portion of their powers to be exercised by the Federal Government, the States retained, severally, the exclusive and sole right over their own domestic institutions and police, and are alone responsible for them, and that any intermeddling of any one or more States, or a combination of their citizens, with the domestic institutions and police of the others, on any ground, or under any pretext whatever, political, moral, or religious, with the view to their alteration or subversion, is an assumption of superiority not warranted by the Constitution: insulting to the States interfered with; tending to endanger their domestic peace and tranquility; subversive of the objects for which the Constitution was formed; and, by necessary consequence, tending to weaken and destroy the Union itself.

Resolved, That this Government was instituted and adopted by the several States of this Union as a common agent, in order to carry into effect the powers which they had delegated by the Constitution for their mutual security and prosperity; and that, in fulfilment of this high and sacred trust, this Government is bound so to exercise its powers as to give, as far as may be practicable, increased stability and security to the domestic institutions of the States that compose the Union; and that it is the solemn duty of the Government to resist all attempts by one portion of the Union to use it as an instrument to attack the domestic institutions of another, or to weaken or destroy such institutions, instead of strengthening and upholding them, as it is in duty bound to do.

Resolved, That domestic slavery, as it exists in the Southern and Western States of the Union, composes an important part of their domestic institutions, inherited from their ancestors, and existing at the adoption of the Constitution, by which it is recognised as constituting an essential element in the distribution of its powers among the States; and that no change of opinion or feeling, on the part of the other States of the Union in relation to it, can justify them or their citizens in open and systematic attacks thereon, with the view to its overthrow; and that all such attacks are in manifest violation of the mutual and solemn pledge to protect and defend each other, given by the States respectively, on entering into the constitutional compact, which forms the Union, and as such are a manifest breach of faith, and a violation of the most solemn obligations, moral and religious.

Resolved, That the intermeddling State or States, or their citizens, to abolish slavery in this District, or any of the Territories, on the ground, or under the pretext, that it is immoral or sinful, or the passage of any act or measure of Congress, with that view, would be a direct and dangerous attack on the institutions of all the slave-holding States.

Resolved, That the Union of these States rests on an equality of rights and advantages among its members; and that whatever destroys that equality, tends to destroy the Union itself; and that it is the solemn duty of all, and more especially of this body, which represents the States in their corporate capacity, to resist all attempts to discriminate between the States in extending the benefits of the Government to the several portions of the Union; and that to refuse to extend to the Southern and Western States any advantage which would tend to strengthen or render them more secure, or increase their limits or population by the annexation of new territory or States, on the assumption or under the pretext that the institution of slavery, as it exists among them, is immoral or sinful, or otherwise obnoxious, would be contrary to that equality of rights and advantages, which the Constitution was intended to secure alike to all the members of the Union, and would, in effect, disfranchise the slaveholding States, withholding from them the advantages, while it subjected them to the burdens, of the Government.

Mr. Morris, was for some time the most earnest and active opponent of the Resolutions, and advocate of the abolitionists, though he had little or nothing to say in favour of their agitating movements. His avowed and almost sole aim was to guard the freedom of speech and the press, and maintain the right of petition. The first Resolution was adopted by a vote of 32 to 10.

The second Resolution having been slightly modified by Mr. Calhoun, for the purpose of fortifying the northern friends of the Resolutions, against political assaults, Mr. Smith of Indiana, offered a proviso to it, declaring that the Senate by adopting it were to be considered not as invalidating, but confirming the famous doctrine of the Declaration of Independence, that "all men are born equal, &c." and the toast of Gen. Jackson, "the union, it must be preserved." This occasioned a laugh. Mr. Calhoun said nothing, *pro* or *con* as to the truth of this proviso; but he strenuously insisted that it was irrelevant to the scope and objects of the Resolutions, as well as to the Constitution of which they aimed to be an exposition. In this he was followed by Mr. Hubbard, and other friends of the administration, all of whom reasserted the truth of the proviso, but objected to it as irrelevant and embarrassing. Mr. Smith, following Mr. Calhoun's example, hoped the Senate would not evade the vote on the proviso, but meet it manfully, and adopt or reject it.

But it was deemed best to evade it, and for this purpose, Mr. Allen, a thorough going friend of the administration, and apparently of Mr. Calhoun, offered a substitute for this proviso, of which, it of course took precedence, the substitute simply declaring that these Resolutions were not to be so construed, as in any way to impair the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of petition. This is to be appended at the end of all the Resolutions. After some debate it was adopted by about the same vote as the first Resolution, which is near the average vote of all the Resolutions yet acted upon.

Mr. Morris, now moved to amend the second Resolution, by declaring that the right of the people to discuss any subject whatever, was indisputable, whether they respected other States or not, and that for the exercise of this right, they were amenable only to the State in which they were at the time. Mr. Rives, had read a passage from the Report of the Methodist General Conference, asserting the doctrine of non-interference with slavery on constitutional grounds, and exhorting their people not to interfere as abolitionists, accordingly. On this Mr. R. bestowed high and unqualified commendation. Mr. Morris, *per contra*, read a passage purporting to be from the same report, declaring that the freedom of speech, and the press in this country was guarded by, and surrounded, as the halo in a mist surrounds the body of the moon. Mr. Rives, calling this a ludicrous comparison, read it as an original extract from the Journal of Commerce. This caused a great laugh at Mr. Morris's expense, which required no small or short effort on his part at composure; and the amusement was much, though agreeably augmented by the certainty of all that Mr. M. was an honest man. He smoothed all over the next day by declaring that he was glad he had made the mistake, since it had given so much pleasure. He is not very unapt to afford amusement in this way, and he soon after argued that if the Constitution guarantees slave property, then the Constitution is above the States, and the States cannot abolish it, though in the five or six lines of this guarantee, the power of the General Government on this point, is declared to be "*under the laws* of the particular State." Mr. Morris's amendment was lost by about the usual vote, and the second Resolution was adopted by a vote of 31 to 9, about as before.

As the progress on the Resolutions appeared slow, Mr. Benton, moved to refer them to a special Committee, but withdrew the motion, after strenuous opposition from Mr. Calhoun, and others.

About two days were spent on the third Resolution, declaring the origin, design, and duties of the General Government. The debate, however, much of the time was of a general character. Mr. Wall, opposed the Resolutions as abstractions, and declaring merely an opinion of the Senate, without legal form. This latter objection is not good, for mere opinions are often expressed by both Houses, in the form of Committee Reports. Mr. Davis, Mr. Bayard, and others also objected to the Resolutions, as too abstract, too much of a creed, respecting which there would inevitably be various and conflicting practical and interpretative opinions.

Mr. Bayard, offered to amend this Resolution by striking out "The several States of this Union," (adopted the Constitution,) and inserting "The people of the U. S." as in the preamble of the Constitution. On this amendment, Mr. Clay asserted as a *historical fact*, that the Constitution *was* adopted by the several States acting in their separate capacity. Mr. Bayard, yet insisted that historical facts would bear him out in his interpretation, and threw down the glove for a *future* contest on this point. His amendment was rejected by the usual votes, presumptive proof that noses are constant.

The third Resolution was adopted by about the same vote.

The fourth resolution on slavery, as an institution of the Southern and Western States, was adopted to-day, in the midst of the usual amount of debate, by about the same vote as the others. It was, however, a very little altered by Mr. Calhoun, to suit the taste of various Senators, in which respect he has from the first been unusually accommodating.

On the fifth resolution, relating to slavery in District of Columbia, and the territories, Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, made a set speech, and the general subject, which was heard with deep attention, by a crowded house above and below. He urged with great earnestness that from the first, the petitions ought to have been received and referred. He urged with much pathos the injury that had been done to the cause of anti-abolition, and the quiet of the country, by raising in the public mind the sentiment that the right of petition had been assaulted. He read a letter on this point, evidently from some eminent man, which was written with deep feeling, and more than common ability. In concluding he moved a series of resolutions, wholly practical, declaring that petitions for abolition in the States ought to be rejected, as it was palpably unconstitutional for Congress to interfere at all on this subject; declaring also, that petitions for abolition in the District of Columbia, and territories, ought to be received and referred; that slavery ought not to be abolished in the District or Florida; that Congress has not power to stop the conveyance of slaves from State to State; and begging the people not to agitate this subject. Mr. Calhoun strenuously adhered to his own resolutions in preference to these. Mr. Clay deprecated the mixing of other matters with abolition, and at this stage of the proceedings. The Senate adjourned about dark this evening.

The Message of the President on the Niagara affair, (outrage,) was received in the Senate today, and called forth from Mr. Clay strong denunciation as an outrage on neutral rights. Mr. Benton also denounced it as an outrage which was without a precedent. Mr. Calhoun urged that the Senate should calmly wait and hear the other side, though Mr. Clay insisted that nothing could alter the outrageous and unlawful character of the transaction. The subject was referred to the Foreign and to the Military Committee. The difference of sentiment was similar in the House, though the denunciations, as usual, were somewhat less guarded and unsparing.

A Bill came to-day from the Foreign Committee in the Senate, farther providing for the maintenance of our neutrality. It authorises Custom House officers, Marshalls, &c., to arrest all vessels and persons, apparently preparing to carry hostilities into Canada, requiring in such cases sufficient security for an observance of the laws of neutrality.

The House is still to a great extent *cutting out* business. It is still dissecting the President's annual Message, without yet seeing the end of it.

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

The agitation and disturbance on the Canada frontier, occupied the attention of both houses of Congress on Friday the 5th inst. A message was received by the senate from the President of the United States, in which he requested, to be invested with a sufficient degree of power, to enable him effectually to maintain the neutrality of the country as regards the conflict between Great Britain and her American colonies. The laws now in force have been found insufficient to prevent the commission of hostile acts, though when the perpetrators are discovered, the penalties prescribed are adequate to their intended purpose. A revision of all the existing laws on the subject, now in force, is recommended, and the passage of such additional acts, as may vest in the President, a full power to prevent injuries being inflicted on neighbouring nations by the unauthorized acts of our own citizens.

The message was accompanied by a letter from the Marshal of the Northern District of New York, which represents the whole frontier as being in a state of violent commotion. The Marshal on arriving at Buffaloe, found about 800 men, mostly from the adjoining districts, and this side of the Niagara, had assembled on Navy Island, with Rensselaer Van Rensselaer of Albany as Commander-in-chief. Their whole force at the date of the letter was about 1000, all were supplied with arms. He states it as his opinion, that an armed force, along the line of the Niagara is absolutely necessary, if the government intend to prevent the transmission of supplies. A communication had been received from Col. McNabb, commanding her Majesty's forces at Chippewa, urging the public authorities at Buffaloe, to prevent supplies being furnished to the army on the island.

The message and annexed documents having been read, Mr. Clay, of Ky. expressed the satisfaction he felt at this communication. He thought no spectacle more unworthy a free people, than that of a nation at peace with a foreign power, and the people taking part in hostilities against the same power. If the laws were not sufficient to prevent this state of things, it was the duty of Congress to pass laws fully adequate to the suppression of further interference. He had no objection to any citizen renouncing his citizenship, and entering into a foreign service, but while amenable to the laws of this country, none should be allowed to take part in a foreign war, with which this country had no concern.

Mr. Calhoun had felt great solicitude on the subject, and was anxious the United States should abstain rigidly from any interference in this war, and hoped laws would be passed to prevent any such demonstrations of interest in the pending dispute. If greater power was necessary let it be given the executive. Of all calamities, he thought a war with Great Britain at this time, was most to be deplored.

Mr. Norvell of Michigan, expressed his entire concurrence with what had fallen from Mr. Clay. His constituents were hourly exposed to be committed by the transactions going on in Upper Canada.

Mr. Davis was glad something was to be done at last, though he thought the executive should have moved earlier in this affair. He thought if similar lawless proceedings had not been encouraged at the South, they would not so soon, and boldly have been exhibited on the northern frontier. He would have wished the same justice had been done a weaker power, which was now proposed to be extended a stronger.

The message was then ordered to be referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Clay then introduced Mr. W. D. Merrick, Senator from Maryland in the place of the late Mr. Kent, whose credentials were presented, he was qualified and took his seat.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Adams, remarked, that on a previous day, the chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, had by direction of the committee, presented a resolution, the urgency of which, rendered an immediate consideration necessary. He had requested the gentleman to waive the presentation a few moments, as he had an amendment he was preparing and which he wished to offer. He had now the amendment ready, and believing him to be of great urgency at this moment, he hoped the house would take up the resolution for consideration.

After a brief discussion on a question of order, Mr. Whittlesey of Ohio, expressed a hope that the committees might first report, to which Mr. Adams objected. The reading of the resolution was then called for, Mr. Petrikin of Pennsylvania objected. Mr. Adams thereupon requested that the rules be suspended, to allow the resolution to be considered. Information in the public papers of that morning, went to show that the peace of the United States was in imminent danger, and that not only from the acts of our own citizens in violating our neutrality, but also from the acts of British subjects and British officers of the same character. The objection being persisted in; the yeas and nays were demanded, when the house refused to suspend the rules.

The speaker laid before the house a message from the President of the same tenor with that presented to the Senate. Mr. Howard, chairman of the committee of Foreign Affairs, moved the reference of the message, to that committee, which was agreed to, and it was ordered to be printed. Mr. Fillmore of N. York, stated that he received such information from Buffalo, in relation to the state of things on the frontier, as rendered it his duty to present a resolution; calling on the President for any information in his possession, the communication whereof will not be injurious to the public interest, on the question whether the neutrality of this nation had been violated either by the subjects of Great Britain, or by our own citizens. The resolution was not considered.

Mr. Howard from the committee of Foreign Affairs, reported the following resolution, which was taken up, and debated.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House, as far as the same may be consistent with the public interest, all the information in either of the departments respecting the capture, by the United States sloop of war Natchez, of the Mexican vessel of war General Urea, and its subsequent restoration by the United States to the Mexican government.

Mr. Adams moved to amend the resolution by adding the following:

And also copies of all instructions to the officers of the government of the United States, and all correspondence with them, with the Governors of any of the States, and with the governments and officers of Mexico and of Great Britain concerning the preservation of the neutrality of the United States in the civil wars and insurrections in Mexico, and in any of the British provinces north of the United States, since the year 1829, and particularly of a letter from the late President of the United States to the Secretary of the territory of Arkansas, dated on or about the 10th of December 1836.

Mr. Fillmore then moved to amend the amendment by making the following addition.

"And that the President be requested to communicate to this House any additional information in his posession of acts endangering the amicable relations between this government and that of Great Britain, either by the subjects of Great Britain, or by our own citizens, on the Canadian frontier, and what measures have been adopted by the executive to preserve our neutrality with said kingdom."

The gentlemen supported this resolution by arguments drawn from the unhappy occurrences at Navy Island and Schlosser, which being familiar to the reader, we forbear to repeat.—Mr. Howard remarked that the resolution offered by him, came from a committee, and it was not in his power to accept either of the amendments. The position of affairs on the Canada frontier were full of interest, but he did not believe the country was on the eve of a war, on the contrary he thought the country, was still preserving and inclined to preserve, the most lofty grounds in preservation of neutrality.

Mr. Adams animadverted on the course pursued by Mr. Howard, if he had no power to accept an amendment, neither was he authorised to oppose such as might be made. The resolution of the committee had allusion to a single act of hostility on the part of an officer of our government against Mexico, afterwards acknowledged to be so, by that officer. He and the gentleman from New York, wished to go a little further. This proposition had been offered, previous to the reception of the President's message, because he perceived the necessity of making the inquiry, all he desired was to know the actual situation of the country, what had been done, and what was proposed to be done hereafter. The message demanded men, called for the expenditure of money, millions more to be added to the millions expended in checking Indian hostilities. A great increase of the army would become necessary to carry out the suggestions of the President.

Mr. Fillmore could not conceive how this proposition could embarrass the action of the House on the resolution of the committee of Foreign Affairs. He could not present it in any form which would secure its immediate consideration, excepting that in which it stood. For if it were offered as an independent resolution it would take place behind all others then on the speaker's table. He knew the spirit of the people on the United States side of the frontier, would not permit them to stand by and witness tamely such assaults as had been made. It made no difference, he contended whether one, or one hundred miles of the territory of the United States had been invaded by the arms of a foreign nation. Even if the vessel attacked had been carrying arms to the revolutionists on Navy Island, she was only liable to assault while within the British lines.

Mr. Hamer could not agree with the gentlemen that this country was on the eve, or in any imminent danger of a war with Great Britain.—He saw no signs of such an event, a greater calamity could not now fall on the civilised world than a rupture between this nation and Great Britain. He did not believe that the harmony of the two countries was destined to be destroyed by the hairbrained rashness of a small portion of the people of Canada. He contended that the attack was the rash act of a British officer, sent to cut out the boat while on the Canada side, who transcended his orders, in making the attack after the boat was within the United States line. He doubted whether there was any wounded persons on board the boat, when she was sent, on fire, over the falls.

The debate was continued for some time by Messrs. Cilley, of Maine, Bronson of New York, Cushing of Mass. Howard of Maryland, Sibley of New York, Patton of Virginia, Fillmore of New York, and F. O. J. Smith of Maine.

Mr. Wise hoped the discussion would stop.—This was not a time to discuss a question of peace and war with Great Britain. It was admitted the house was not in possession of all the facts.

The House seconded the call, ayes 89, noes 77.

The previous question was then put and carried, and the main question recurring on referring so much of the message as related to an appropriation of money to the Committee of Ways and Means, and the residue to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, it was agreed to without account.

Mr. Rhett of South Carolina, moved that the House adjourn, until Monday, but the motion did not prevail. The question was then successively put on both amendments, and then on the resolution as amended, all which were agreed to by the House. Sundry documents from the departments of the Treasury and State, relating to the district of Columbia, having been presented by the speaker, the House adjourned until Monday.

On Saturday in the Senate Mr. Norvell introduced a bill supplementary to an act providing for the adjustment of land claims, in the town of Detroit and Territory of Michigan; which was referred to the committee on Public Lands.

The Speaker laid before the House a Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State in answer to a resolution of that body of the 5th instant, requesting the President to communicate any additional information in his possession endangering the amicable relations between this Government and that of Great Britain, &c.

Also, a Message from the President of the United States transmitting reports from the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Navy, respecting the capture and restoration of the Mexican brig of war, the General Urea, in answer to a resolution of the House of the 5th inst.

Mr. Davies of Maine, asked general consent to introduce a resolution to request of the President to communicate any information in his possession concerning the detention and imprisonment of Mr. Greely by the British authorities at Frederickton, (New Brunswick,) and what measures have been taken to procure his release, &c.

The reception of this motion at this time being objected to, Mr. D. moved to suspend the Rules to allow him to move it. The House refused to suspend its Rules for that purpose, two-thirds not sustaining the motion.

The residue of the sitting was consumed in the reception and reference of petitions; of which some notice will be hereafter given. And then

The House adjourned.

STATE OF NEW YORK, *Niagara County, ss.*

Gilman Appleby, of the city of Buffalo, being sworn, says that he left the port of Buffalo on the morning of the 29th instant, in the steamboat Caroline, owned by William Wells, of Buffalo, and bound for Schlosser, upon the east side of the Niagara river, and within the United States.—That this deponent commanded the said Caroline, and that she was cleared from Buffalo with a view to run between said Buffalo and Schlosser, carry passengers, freight, &c. That this deponent caused the said Caroline to be landed at Black Rock, on her way down; and that, while at Black Rock, this deponent caused the American flag to be run up; and that, soon after leaving Black Rock harbor, a volley of musketry was discharged at the Caroline from the Canada shore, but without injury. That the said Caroline continued her course down the Niagara river unmolested, and landed outside of certain scows or boats attached to Navy Island, where a number of passengers disembarked, and, as this deponent supposes, certain articles of freight were landed. That from this point the Caroline ran to Schlosser, arriving there at three o'clock in the afternoon; that, between this time and dark, the Caroline made two trips to Navy Island, landing as before. That, at about 6 o'clock in the evening, this deponent caused the said Caroline to be landed at Schlosser, and made fast with chains to the dock at that place. That the crew and officers of the Caroline numbered ten, and that, in the course of the evening, twenty-three individuals, all of whom were citizens of the United States, came on board of the Caroline, and requested this deponent and other officers of the boat to permit them to remain on board during the night, as they were unable to get lodgings at the tavern near by; these requests were acceded to, and the persons thus coming on board retired to rest, as did also all of the crew and officers of the Caroline, except such as were stationed to watch during the night. That, about midnight, this deponent was informed by one of the watch that several boats filled with men were making towards the Caroline from the river, and this deponent immediately gave the alarm, and before he was able to reach the deck the Caroline was boarded by some 70 or 80 men, all of whom were armed. That they immediately commenced a warfare with muskets, swords and cutlasses, upon the defenceless crew and passengers of the Caroline, under a fierce cry of G—d damn them, give them no quarters; kill every man; fire! fire! That the Caroline was abandoned without resistance, and the only effort made by either the crew or passengers seemed to be to escape slaughter. That this deponent narrowly escaped, having received several wounds, none of which, however, are of a serious character. That immediately after the Caroline fell into the hands of the armed force who boarded her, she was set on fire, cut loose from the dock, was towed into the current of the river, there abandoned, and soon after descended the Niagara Falls; that this deponent has made vigilant search after the individuals, thirty-three in number, who are known to have been on board the Caroline at the time she was boarded, and twenty-one only are to be found, one of whom, to wit, Amos Durfee, of Buffalo, was found dead upon the dock, having received a shot from a musket, the ball of which penetrated the back part of the head, and came out at the forehead. James H. King and Captain C. F. Harding were seriously, though not mortally wounded. Several others received slight wounds. The twelve individuals who are missing, this deponent has no doubt, were either murdered upon the steamboat, or found a watery grave in the cataract of the falls. And this deponent further says, that immediately after the Caroline was got into the current of the stream and abandoned, as before stated, beacon lights was discovered upon the Canada shore, near Chippewa; and after sufficient time had elapsed to enable the boats to reach that shore, this deponent distinctly heard loud and vociferous cheering at that point. That this deponent has no doubt that the individuals who boarded the Caroline were a part of the British forces now stationed at Chippewa.

GILMAN APPLEBY.

Subscribed and sworn, December 30, 1837, before me, S. B. Piper, Commissioner of Deeds, &c. for Niagara county.

HEAD QUARTERS, CHIPPEWA, Dec. 29, 1837.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this morning, just handed to me by Judge McLean.

With respect to the report in the city of Buffalo, that certain forces under my command had landed upon Grand Island—an island within the territory of the United States—I can assure you that it is entirely without foundation; and that, so far from my having any intention of the kind, such a proceeding would be in direct opposition to the wishes and intentions of her Britanic Majesty's Government, in this colony, whose servant I have the honor to be.

Entering at once into the feeling which induced you to address me on this subject, I beg leave to call your attention to the following facts:—That so far from occupying, or intending to occupy, that or any other portion of the American territory, aggressions of a serious and hostile nature have been made upon the forces under my command, from that island. Two affidavits are now before me, stating that a volley of musketry from Grand Island was yesterday fired upon a party of unarmed persons, some of whom were females, without the slightest provocation having been offered. That on the same day, one of my boats, unarmed by British subjects, passing along the American shore, and without any cause being given, was fired upon from the American side, near Fort Schlosser, by cannon, the property, I am told, of the United States.

I have also before me the most positive information that a steamboat called the Caroline was sold to the pirates on Navy Island, and loaded with provisions and munitions of war, not only within your country, but immediately under the notice of the authorities of the United States and of the citizens of Buffalo, whom you state to have been in commotion, and that these stores and munitions were forwarded to Navy Island, for the use and assistance of the band of pirates assembled there for the purpose of invading and plundering this country, and dividing Her Britanic Majesty's land among their deluded followers. I have the honor to be, sir,

With the highest consideration, your ob't serv't.

ALLAN N. McNABB,

Col. Com. H. M. forces on the Niagara frontier.

H. W. ROGERS, Esq. District Attorney, &c.

GROWING OF THE SILK WORM.

Mr. J. Strong, of Germantown, Pa. has written and published a treatise on the "Growing of the Silk Worm," being the result of his own observations in the practical operations of the business. Mr. Strong has been experimenting in the growing of the Silk Worm for 11 years past, and he gives directions of importance to those who may embark in the business.

The pamphlets are for sale at the Book store of Judah Dobson, 108 Chesnut street; H. H. Hirst, 26 Arcade; and at the office of the Saturday Evening Post. Price 12½ cents per copy.

Mr. E. S. Parker, most advantageously known as the author of the articles in Dr. Reeses' Cyclopedia, entitled Prosody, Quantity and Versification, proposes to give a course of lectures on the art of Reasoning, and will employ the treatise lately published by him as the basis.—The introductory lecture, (which is free,) will be delivered at the Hall of the Franklin Institute on Tuesday evening the 16th inst. at 7 o'clock. We cannot refrain from earnestly recommending the enterprise of this gentleman, to the notice and support of a community whose reputation for discernment will we hope, lead them to foster merit. The subject is one of importance, and he by whom it is to be discussed, is a profound scholar, every way competent to impart valuable instruction, in the art of Reasoning.

An inquest was held by Alderman Cannon, last Saturday morning last, over the body of Sarah Clark, aged 20 years. The deceased had gone on the Friday evening preceding, to a house at the corner of Brown and Marshall streets, to obtain lodging, which was furnished her. After retiring to bed, she called for a glass of water which produced vomiting. In a short time she was taken with violent pain, and then confessed she had taken arsenic, and soon after expired.

The Baltimore Rail Road is now ready for the transportation of passengers on the whole line. The road is completed to Gray's Ferry, immediately in the vicinity of this city. On Friday the 5th inst, for the first time, the locomotive came from Wilmington, to the Western side of the Schuylkill.

A few nights since, some robbers got into a dwelling house in Walnut street, by cutting out a pannel of the back door. A quantity of plate was stolen from the side-board, and the next evening found the thieves and their booty in custody of the police officers.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

Mr. Wemyss of the Walnut street Theatre, is engaged on a grand drama, founded on circumstances in the histories of Scotland and Ireland. The legendary traditions of both these countries, are rich in materials for the dramatist. Mr. Smith may be expected to present in his good style, some specimens of wild and romantic scenery. All the properties of dress, music, and arrangement will receive a due share of attention.

FROM FLORIDA.—DISASTROUS INTELLIGENCE.

Savannah, Jan. 6.

From Captain Mills, of the steamer Camden, from Carey's Ferry, arrived this morning, we learn that on the 28th ult., between Peas Creek and the Big Cypress Swamp, a small party of Indians was seen and pursued, and when the pursuing party reached the hammock, the Indians were discovered in great force, and a severe contest immediately ensued, in which 28 of our gallant troops were killed, and 111 wounded. Among the killed are Col. Thompson, Capt. Van Swearingen, Lieut. Brook and Lieut. Center, all of the Army, and Col. Gentry, Capt. Andrews, and Lieut. Walker, of the Mississippi volunteers wounded. Col. Gentry has since died.

The loss of the Indians not ascertained, but presumed to be large. A few days previous Gen. Jessup captured 27 Indians near Fort Lane.

Since the above was written we have been politely furnished with the following *extra*, which painfully confirms the above statement.

From the Jacksonville Courier.

We hasten to give to the public the following intelligence of a battle recently fought between our troops and the Indians. The place, as stated in the letter, is not known to us, or to the writer. Such accounts cannot but convince all, that the foe we are pursuing and fighting, is not to be *contemned*.

To the Editor of the Jacksonville Courier.

GAREY'S FERRY, Jan. 2d, 1838.

DEAR SIR,—I hasten to inform you that a battle was fought a few days since, (place not known,) between the Indians and part of the 6th Regiment of Infantry. We lost in killed and wounded 139; loss of the enemy not known—the officers killed are Lt. Col. Thompson, Captain Vanswearingen, Lts. Brook and Center, and Col. Gentry of the Volunteers. Wounded 111—killed 28.

Yours in haste,

RICHARD WEIGHTMAN.

CHESNUT Street THEATRE.

MISS MORGAN'S BENEFIT.

This evening, January 13 on which occasion, LA PETITE AUGUSTA has most kindly volunteered her valuable aid, in the Opera of

LA BAYADERE.

Zelica, La Petite Augusta (positively the last night of her performance,) Lelia Miss Morgan.

After which, A MUSICAL PASTICCIO, in which Madame OTTO, who has tendered her valuable services, will sing several German and Swiss airs.

To conclude with the Comic Opera of the

CASTLE OF ANDALUSIA.

Don Caesar, Mr. Brough, in which he will introduce the favorite songs of the "Wolf," "Light of Other Days," and "Farewell to the Mountain." Pedrillo, Mr. Burton.

AMERICAN Walnut Street THEATRE.

This evening, January 13, will be presented the new and popular play by Sheridan Knowles, called the

Love Chase—Or, The Widow Green.

Sir Wm. Wildrake Mr. Porter, Master Waller Mr. Wemyss, Widow Green Mrs. [illegible], Constance Mrs. Proctor.

After the Comedy will be acted

AN ENTIRE NEW DRAMA!

A new tragedy, called the Sybarian Brothers, by N. H. Bannister, is in rehearsal, and will shortly be produced.

FROM MEXICO.

Extract of a letter dated, City of Mexico, Nov. 8.

'*We are on the eve of a Revolution*, the object of which will do away with the present objectionable Constitution, and re-establish the old one of 1824. There will be no blood shed in the matter; it will be effected by those in power, by which they will be *kept in*. This is the way we manage in this country.'

The New York Banks.—Great complaints are making every where, that no business is doing, and that the Banks are making no loans. The Banks cannot loan until they resume specie payments, until they are permitted to issue small bills, which will be equivalent to fifty per cent. addition to their specie capital. They can then go on.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

This week at the Stock and Exch. Board of Brokers

Shares		Bank	price sold for.	par.
458	shares	United States Bank,	119a121	100
235	do.	Girard Bank,	50a50⅜	50
25	do.	Mechanics Bank,	52a53	35
17	do.	Commercial Bank,	58	50
22	do.	Schuylkill Bank,	49½a50	50
10	do.	Western Bank,	50	50
7	do.	Penn Town. Bank,	65¼	50
14	do.	Vicksburg Bank, Miss.	76a77	
20	do.	Philadelphia Bank,	101½	100
12	do.	Kentucky Bank,	88	
20	do.	Northern Bank, Ky.	74	
37	do.	Planters Bank, Tenn.	95½96	100
4	do.	Mec & Tradesmen's Loan Co.	18½	20
100	do.	New Castle & F. Town,	23½	25
8	do.	Pennsylvania Insur. Co.	450	400
12	do.	Schuylkill Nav. Co.	176½a177	50
50	do.	Harrisburg,	47	50
100	do.	Beaver Meadow R. R.	a 58½	50

PHILADELPHIA, *December*, 1837.

TO DR. JAYNE—Dear Sir:—The astonishing and almost miraculous effects your valuable Expectorant had on my neighbor, the Rev. Mr. Rusling, whose case you will recollect was given over by his physicians, and who himself lost all hopes of ever being permitted to preach again, but who, from the use of your medicine, is so far restored as to be able, not only to walk about, but also to preach, made such wonderful an impression on my mind, that after consulting with several friends and learning that you were a *regular Practioner of Medicine*, and that your remedy was not one of those quackish compounds with which the public is so frequently duped,—for you must know that I am a mortal enemy to quacks,—I called upon you, purchased half a dozen bottles, and told you that if I lived to take them, you should have a good report from me.

I am alive and well this day! Thanks be to a merciful God and your Expectorant; and now I come forward cheerfully to fulfil my promise.

For twenty long years had I been a constant sufferer from the effects of a hard dry cough, pain in my breast, and difficulty of breathing, the last five of which, chills and fevers every spring and fall were added to my misery. I was worn away to a mere skeleton; with the greatest difficulty only could I get up and down stairs, my appetite was gone, and my strength had so far failed me, that my friends were persuaded I could not survive many weeks unless I obtained relief. Indeed, Sir, my situation was so perfectly miserable to myself, and so distressing to my family, that I felt willing to die, whenever it should please the Master to take me home. But I heard of your medicine, and relief came. Yes! it proved the "Balm of Gilead" to my poor afflicted body. Before I had taken *one bottle*, I experienced a mitigation of all my symptoms, and to my great joy, I found, in the continued use of it, the happiest result. In short, Sir, it *has made a perfect cure of me*—and I can truly say, I have no desire to be better.

Now, I consider it a duty I owe you, and through you the public, to make my case known, believing that it will be the means of directing hundreds who are afflicted, as I have been, to the use of a remedy which, under the blessings of God, I consider to have *preserved my life*.

You are at liberty, Sir, to make use of this letter to your advantage, and make my case as extensively known as you please. If there be any who doubt the truth of the above account, (for I have heard that many persons who have cures to sell, forge certificates and publish them,) refer them to me; I shall be happy to see them, and I will not only confirm the above statements, but will give them particulars which it would be unnecessary to furnish for the public press. With everlasting gratitude,

I am, dear Sir, your obliged friend,

MARY GILL,

No. 78 Tammany street, above fourth.

Dr. Jayne's Office is at No. 20 South Third street, Philadelphia. dec 30—4t

ALMANAC.

JANUARY, 1838.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER.	MOON'S PHASES.
13 Saturday,	7 17	4 43	4 16	
14 Sunday,	7 16	4 44	5 1	
15 Monday,	7 16	4 44	5 42	D. H. M.
16 Tuesday,	7 15	4 45	6 21	
17 Wednesday,	7 14	4 46	7 1	First 3 1 42
18 Thursday,	7 13	4 47	7 41	Full 10 2 18
19 Friday,	7 12	4 48	8 24	Last 18 7 34
20 Saturday,	7 12	4 48	9 16	New 25 8 [illegible]

☞ At a stated meeting of the Board of Managers of the West Philadelphia Institute, on Monday evening, 8th inst. Joseph Hoops was elected Secretary, in the room of Thomas Dunn English, resigned.

The Rev. Dr. Weiand, late a Lutheran Clergyman, will deliver a discourse in the German language to-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in the Universalist Church, in Callowhill near Fifth street.

MARRIAGES.

On the 10th inst. by the Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Mr. WILLIAM P. CLARK, to Miss ELIZABETH W. LAWRENCE, both of this city.

On the 28th ult. by Elder Thomas J. Kitts, Mr. STANFORD MAYHEU, to Miss MARY DE WEESE, both of the Northern Liberties.

On the 4th inst. by the same, Mr. NATHAN HARRAH, of Montgomery Co. to Miss MARY ANN MORGAN, of this city.

On Sunday evening, 31st ult. at Sansom street Second House, by the Rev. A. D. Gillet, THOS. ROWNTREE, to MARIA LOUISA EVANS.

On Monday evening, 8th inst. by the Rev. John Coleman, Mr. ARCHIBALD M. ARTHUR, of Chester, to Miss MARTHA HOUSEMAN, of Southwark.

In Philadelphia, on the 3d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Jaquette, Col. JOHN D. EVANS, to Miss MARGARET E. WILSON, both of Lancaster county.

On the 4th inst. by the Right Rev. Bishop Kenrick, GEORGE GUYNET, of Paris, to HELENA, youngest daughter of Charles Cany, of this city.

On the evening of the 28th ultimo, by the Rev. George Chandler, Mr. JAMES PORTER, to Miss ELIZABETH BEAR.

On Thursday evening, 4th inst. by the Rev. Thos. P. Hunt, Mr. WILLIAM RONEY, of Kensington, to Miss SARAH D. GILES, of this city.

On Wednesday morning, 3d inst. by John Swift, Mayor, Mr. GEORGE NULL, of Cumberland county, N. J. to Miss RACHEL SHALAM, of this city.

At Boston, on Monday evening, 1st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Lothrop, JAMES H. WILDER, Esq. of Philadelphia, to Miss ELIZABETH MARGARET PARSONS, daughter of Nehemiah Parsons, Esq. of Boston.

DEATHS.

On the 9th inst. MARY ANN, daughter of Archibald and Catharine Evans, aged 18 months.

On the 26th ult. ANN W. SHIPLEY, aged 55.

On Sunday evening, 7th inst. in the 79th year of her age, Mrs. JANE M'CAULEY.

Suddenly, on the 20th inst. THOMAS WILLIAM, infant son of Thomas and Sarah Clark, aged 2 years, 2 months and 4 days. "For of such a is the Kingdom of Heaven."

On Sunday evening, 7th inst. Mrs. HANNAH WILEY, in the 77th year of her age.

On Saturday evening, 6th inst. Mrs. HARRIET FLINN, wife of James Flinn, in the 27th year of her age.

On Saturday evening, 6th inst. after a short illness, Mrs. SARAH SIDDALL, relict of James Siddall, in the 66th year of her age, formerly of Manchester, England.

On Saturday night, 6th instant, of consumption, Mr. ROBERT DINNIN, in the 35th year of his age.

On the 5th instant, in the 36th year of her age, Mrs. ROXANA, wife of Richard J. Bessey.

On Tuesday, 2d inst. CLARKE FRANCIS LEGHALLT, in the 83d year of his age.

On Sunday morning, CYRUS JACOBS, infant son of the Rev. John B. Clemson, aged 15 months and 14 days.

On Thursday evening, 4th inst. CATHERINE CECILIA, daughter of Henry and Jane Crilly, aged 2 years, 3 months and 5 days.

On Thursday morning, 4th inst. in the 40th year of her age, Mrs. JULIANN KECK, wife of Jacob Keck.

On the 4th inst. at the Frankford Arsenal, Mr. THOMAS C. LYON.

On the morning of the 3d inst. at the Trappe, Montgomery county, Pa. the Rev. JACOB WAMPOLE, aged 35 years, Pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Congregations of that place.

On Thursday evening, 4th inst. after a protracted and painful illness, Mr. JAMES MIDDLETON, of Southwark, aged 57 years, a respectable and worthy man.

On Wednesday, 3d inst. CHARLES, son of George and Sarah Rogers, aged 4 years and 1 day.

At Easton, Pa. on the 21st ult. of consumption, in the 26th year of his age, CONRAD K. HECKMAN, of this city.

There were 102 deaths in Philadelphia during the last week, 50 of which were adults, and 52 children, 11 people of color included in the amount.

OBITUARY.

On the 23d ultimo, ANN W. HESTON, wife of Jonathan Heston, of this city, in the 34th year of her age.

In announcing the death of this amiable and virtuous woman, who has been called away in the prime of life, it is but justice to remark that her loss will be deeply felt by her family and a numerous circle of acquaintance. Possessing all the finer feelings belonging to her sex, fulfilling all the duties of wife and mother, and having a heart ever ready to sympathize with the distresses of others, she became so endeared to all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance, that the sorrow caused by her death will be deep and lasting.

When we see the aged and infirm departing from amongst us, after nature is worn out, we can look on with calmness and submission, but when the cruel hand of death falls upon those who are in the prime of life, and who are looking forward to years of happiness, surrounded by an endeared family, then it is we find it difficult to be resigned. Yet let us not murmur at the decrees of an all-wise Providence, for all will be well.

"One truth is clear, whatever is, is right." M.

The New York Courier in relation to allowing the Banks of that state to issue small notes says:

"By reference to our Legislative proceedings, it will be seen that the Bill repealing the Law which prohibits the Banks of this State to issue small Bills, as adopted in Committee of the whole, was reported to the House and adopted on Tuesday evening by a vote of NINETY TWO to TEN."

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

Jan. 5, received from

Albert G. Henry, nett,	$1 55	Wm. A. Pierce, West Chester,	15 00
Joseph Gleim,	5 00	James Walrath,	4 00
Elijah Hutchinson, esq.	5 00	E. Richardson,	1 00
Chessman Miller,	10 00	J. R. Herd, and P. D. M'Guire,	5 00
John R. Tucker,	12 50		
Sarah Hemingway,	5 00	Leonard Lawrence, es.	8 00
Wm. H. Osborn,	2 00	G. Bristoe, Esq.	2 00
Joseph Doremus,	2 50	E. P. Lecompte, esq.	22 00
P. G. Eberman,	40 00	Richard Whitney, esq.	2 00
January 6,		Henry Haynsworth,	10 00
Joseph Stark, nett,	2 25	Robert Peoslee,	5 00
post. 75 cts.—$1 worthless.		*January 10,*	
Peter Panyear,	4 00	Nathan C. Hammond, P. M.	11 51
John S. Lamden, esq.	4 00	not franked, post. 37 cts.	
Nathan Kendall, esq.	7 00	G. W. Ellis, Esq.	2 00
Joseph M'Closky, esq.	2 00	E. M. Shober, Esq.	8 00
John F. Simpers,	5 00	A. C. Hand, Esq.	2 00
John W. Shriver,	5 00	Geo. Mosher, Esq.	2 00
A. H. Waters, Esq.	10 00	J. G. Caldwell, Esq.	2 00
Butler Hamlin, Esq.	1 00	Elihu Field, Esq.	2 00
J. Kirk, Jr. Esq. nett,	1 50	Henry S. Muse, Esq.	2 00
A. Mattox, Esq.	25 00	Elijah Boyden, esq.	5 00
Tim'y Wortham, esq.	5 00	*January 11,*	
Sam'l W. Lucas, esq.	2 00	Abm. Keen, and J. Rovers,	5 00
R. H. King,	5 00		
Wm. S. Jenkins, nett,	2 15	Rich'd M. Smith,	60 00
post. 25 cts. disc't 60 cts.		James Darrah, Esq.	5 00
James Clowan, nett,	75	H. Chapin, Esq.	2 00
Sam'l J. Williams, nett,	1 75	E. B. Austin, Esq.	2 00
F. Cannon, Esq.	5 00	John B. Crosby, Esq. P. M. nett,	5 44
January 8,		not franked, post. 56 cts.	
Elizabeth Wilson, nett	2 80	R. French, nett,	1 90
B. W. Stephens,	5 00	post. 50 cts.—disc't 60 cts.	
L. D. Worley, Esq.	11 00	The discount on Canada Notes, and postage on Canada letters, always charged to the subscribers.	
A. Jones, Esq.	1 00		
Horatio Boxley,	2 75		
D. Boughner, Esq.	5 00		
S. A. Cunningham, esq.	1 00	C. J. Hand,	23 28
A. Mottom, Esq.	1 00	Mrs. Jane Porter,	10 00
Henry Paxson,	2 25		
January 9,			
G. B. Curtis,	2 00		

Letters to our address refused this week, lying in the Post Office.

Poolesville, Md. Jan. 2, Wardensville, Va. Jan. 2, not franked—New Haven, Ky. not franked, Dec. 21, Cross Plains, Tenn. Canton, Ill.

A Clerk Wanted,

ONE who has been accustomed to directing and packing newspapers, would be preferred.

Apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post. jan 13—tf

The Northampton Bank.

THE undersigned, business men of the borough of Northampton, in the county of Lehigh, in which the Northampton Bank is located, take this method to assure the public, that the reports which have lately been circulated, calculated to injure the credit of the Northampton Bank, are without foundation. In ordinary times, when Banks pay specie, the best test of the solvency of a Bank and the confidence in which it stands, is that it is at all times ready to meet its Notes, when required so to do, in specie, and to keep them at par in the Commercial Emporium of the State, but during a general suspension of specie payments, the only means of testing the solvency and standing of an individual Bank is, that it is able to draw on the principal commercial city of the State, for Notes presented for payment at the counter of the Bank, and keep its Notes at par in such city, which has been done by the Northampton Bank for the last fourteen years, and is done at this time, and we have the assurance, that there is no difficulty in the Bank continuing so to do. The Subscribers were present, to observe a statement in one of the papers of the 4th inst, to this borough respecting the Northampton Bank, which we know to be unfounded, and we therefore caution the Public against such or similar attacks in newspapers upon the said Bank, as they are calculated to injure the Public as well as the Bank, without benefit to any, unless those, who would be willing to speculate upon the credulity of others.

John V. R. Hunter & Hembach,	Trexler, Saeger & Co.
John Wilson,	Stahler & Wilson
Saeger, Keck & Co.	G. Hunsicker,
Benjamin Ludwig,	Eli Stein,
Daniel Kooper,	Jesse Erdman,
Peter Newhard,	Tobias Ludlof,
Peter Huber,	John M. Moser,
John Daniel Lisenbrown,	Joel Krauss,
Samuel Gumpert,	Joseph S. Sweer,
A. & W. Blumer,	Jonathan Reichard
Abraham Gangewere, jr.	George Stein,
John Eckert, jr.	Joseph Gross,
Kramer & Spinner,	Peter Beary,
George Weitzbold,	James Jameson,
Charles A. Blue,	S. Wanner,
Solomon Fatzinger,	J. D. Bois,
Jacob Moore,	Charles Rinesmith,
George Keiper,	Jacob Worman.

jan 13—1t

Land Wanted.

WANTED a small farm in the vicinity of Philadelphia, containing from 10 to 30 acres, in exchange for valuable land in the western part of Pennsylvania, or building lots in a rapidly improving town near Pittsburg.

Apply to O. Hall, at the office of the Saturday Evening Post. jan 13—tf

J. A. Woodside, Jr.

ENGRAVER ON WOOD, No. 4 North street, between Fifth and Sixth, and Market and Arch streets, Philadelphia. jan 13—tf

Morus Multicaulis,

OF Chinese and Italian Mulberry Trees, and cuttings by the hundred or thousand, for sale by

OWEN WILLIAMS,

Black Horse, Chester county, Penn.

A very liberal discount will be given on cash payments. jan 13—tf

FOR RENT.

A Farm of about 20 acres of first rate land, with the necessary improvements, in Lower Merion, Montgomery county, on the Lancaster Turnpike, and a short distance from the Columbia Rail Road, seven miles from Philadelphia, heretofore kept as a boarding establishment, known by the 7 Stars. To persons wishing to retire from the bustle of a city life, or wishing to establish a house on *Temperance principles* this situation offers inducements rarely to be met with. Apply to the subscriber near the same. CHARLES KUGLER. jan 6—2t

Philada. Sacred Music Society.

THE Vocal and Instrumental Schools connected with this Society are now removed for the season.

The Vocal Department is divided into two classes an adult and a juvenile, both of which are under the instruction of Mr. Luke P. Lincoln, who is favorably known as a successful teacher. The adult class meets on Monday evening, and the juvenile class on Saturday afternoon of each week, at the Society's room, College of Pharmacy, Zane street, between 7th and 8th.

The Instrumental School is conducted by Mr. Henry Knauff, and meets on Tuesday evenings at the same place.

All the pupils will receive a ticket to the Concerts of the Society.

The terms, which are very moderate, will be made known on application at the residence of Mr. Knauff, 167 Vine street, or of Mr. Lincoln, 330 Market street. jan 6—3t

Spring Wheat.

ITALIAN SPRING WHEAT—a genuine article.

GEORGE M. COATES,

Seed Store, No. 49 Market, below 2d st. dec 9—tf

Tea Warehouse, and FAMILY GROCERY STORE, N. E. corner 10th and Chesnut Streets.

THE Subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the public to his assortment of Family Groceries, Teas, &c. among which will be found the following, viz:

Tea.

Young Hyson, Gun Powder Imperial, Hyson, Hyson Chulan, Souchong, Powchong, Pecco and Orange Pecco.

Sugar

Single, Double and Triple Refined Loaf, Cuban Loaf, Lump, Havanna, St. Croix, Porto Rico, and New Orleans.

Coffee.

Old White Java, Mocha, Ceylon, Laguyra, Maracaibo, Rio, Sumatra, and St. Domingo.

Fruit.

Best Bunch Raisins, Keg do., Sultana do., Cloves, Currants, Prunes, Dates, Figs, Almonds, Walnuts, Brazil Filberts and Pecan nuts, Malaga Grapes, Oranges and Lemons.

Preserves.

Canton Preserved Ginger, [illegible] Citron, in Glass Jars, Dry Preserved Citron, Mangoes and Small Oranges in Tubs.

Pickles

Family Gherkins, Onions, [illegible], Cabbage, Peppers, Mangoes and Walnuts.

Sauces, Ketchups, &c

Harvey's Sauce, Reading's do., Soy, John Bull's do., Quin's do., Anchovy do., Cavice do., Burgess's Essence do., India Soy and Curry Powder, Mushroom Ketchup, Tomato Vinegar, Walnut, Mushroom and Tomato Ketchup.

Spices

Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Allspice, Pepper and Ginger.

Cheese

Parmesan, Dutch Edam, Swiss Gruyere, Herkimer and Goshen.

Hams, Tongues, &c

Jersey Hams, Smoked Tongues, Dried Beef, Bologna Sausages, Smoked Salmon, Dutch Pickled Herrings in Kegs.

Cocoa and Chocolate

Fry's Kitchen's, Baker's and Sterling's & Lingger's Cocoa and Chocolate, Baker's Cocoa Paste.

Molasses.

Steam Syrup, Sugar House and West India Molasses.

Lamp Oil.

Pale Winter, Fall and Summer Strained Oil.

Candles.

Judd's Patent Polished Candles, White and Colored Wax Candles, Wax Tapers, Sperm and Tallow Candles.

Miscellaneous.

Fine Salad Oil, French Sardines, Anchovies, Anchovy Paste, French and Spanish Olives, Capers, Mustard, French Preparations, White Wine Vinegar, Cider do., Maccaroni and Vermicelli, Robinson's Patent Barley, Day & Martin's London Blacking, Indian Meal, Corn, and Vermicelli, Sago and Oat Meal, Barley, Brandies, Leaves, Sweet Corn, and Split Peas.

Together with all other articles in the grocery line which can be obtained, together with many others too numerous to mention, [illegible] to be equal to any in the [illegible] and on as fair terms as can be had elsewhere. [illegible]

THOMPSON BLACK.

N. B. Goods delivered to any part of the city free of expense. [illegible] dec 16—[illegible]

Baker's Intelligence Office,

Established in May, 1831—the S. E. corner of Chesnut and entrance in Third street—up stairs.

PROCURES Houses and Lots, Lenders, Farmers, Clerks, Overseers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardeners, Coachmen, Waiters, Stage Drivers, Barkeepers, Grooms, Hostlers, Ostlers, Housekeepers, Wet Nurses, Seamstresses, Chambermaids, Cooks, Maids, Men and Women Cooks, Travelling Men and Women, Dairy Maids, Bound Children, and Bought Servants.

A House Keeper wants a situation.

A Wet Nurse wants a situation.

Wanted, a Child to wet nurse.

COAL, of the first quality. FOR SALE.

Wanted, a Scotch Shepherd. jan 6—3t*

Important to the Sick.

Liver Complaint, Six Years' Standing—Cured by Dr. Wm. Evans' Camomile Pills.

MRS. SARAH BRENDISER, wife of Mr. Amos Brenhiser, corner of Schiest street and Germantown Road, Philadelphia, affected for the last six years with the Liver Complaint, was completely restored to health by Dr. WM. EVANS's Camomile Tonic and Family Aperient Pills. Her symptoms were habitual costiveness, excruciating pain in the stomach, depression of spirits, languor, extreme debility, disturbed rest, great pain in her side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of pain, dizziness in the head, dimness of sight, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the Liver. Mrs. Brenhiser has made trial of various medicines now before the public, but received no relief, until she was advised to make trial of Dr. Evans's Pills, of which she is happy to state that they effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which are not essential to mention.

Mr. Brenhiser, (husband of the above Mrs. Brenhiser,) had been two years afflicted with a distressed state of Piles and Costiveness, of which he was effectually cured. We do hereby subscribe our signatures to the truth of the above cures, that the statement is in every respect true.

SARAH BRENHISER,

JOHN STEIF, Baker,

No. 17 north Eighth street, Philada.

Philadelphia, Oct. 21st, 1837.

Dr. WM. EVANS's Medical Office for the sale of his celebrated Medicine, is at No. 19 north Eighth street, Philadelphia. dec 16—2m

To the American People.

FRIENDS and fellow citizens,—It becomes my painful duty to inform you, that in consequence of the hitherto unparalleled success of the Vegetable Universal Medicine, known as the Brandreth Pills, such a host of counterfeits have grown, that it is now confidently believed, that as many of them are sold, as of the genuine. It is scarcely necessary to state, that the counterfeit Pills are manufactured for gain alone, or perhaps what is worse, for the purpose of destroying the fame of this extraordinary medicine; and without any expectation, or even wish that they should approximate in goodness to the real Brandreth Pills, hence the disease and misery, which follow in their train and the many victims, who seeking a healing balm, to mitigate their sufferings, have found a deleterious drug to hurry them to their graves.

It may be well here to state, that in all cases wherein the Pills have failed in rendering those delightful and happy effects, for which the genuine medicine is so justly celebrated, we have invariably been able to trace the cause to the same contemptible source, viz. the use of a counterfeit article; thus, instead of the relief, the warm recommendations of their friends had led them to believe they should experience, their means have been exhausted, and their sufferings prolonged.

The city of New York is the grand fountain from whence originate all these base impositions, but the business of counterfeiting is not confined to the above named place but has extended itself to the east, and to the west, quite to the Valley of Mississippi, and quite to New Orleans, threatening to dry the very fountains of life, and rendering a curse, that which otherwise would be our greatest blessing.

This is a melancholy, but a true picture; and without stooping to moralize on the cold blooded cruelty, and heartless selfishness of those, who for a trifling gain, will thus disseminate suffering and Death, instead of health and long life, we will proceed to point out the only possible means of avoiding these calamitous results.

1st. Purchase only of the properly authorised agents, and learn if the Pills they have for sale, were obtained at Dr. Brandreth's office in Philadelphia.

2d. Ask to see their certificate of agency, every true agent has one, which is signed by Dr. Brandreth, and also by me, (William Wright) his general agent.

3d. Country resident agents are respectfully informed, that no traveller agent will be employed by me, without being provided with the usual printed certificate, setting forth the extent of his circuit, and signed by my own hand, to counterfeit which is forgery.

The public are respectfully informed that Dr. Brandreth has an office at 169 RACE STREET, PHILADELPHIA, devoted exclusively to the sale of the Vegetable Universal Pills, and where this medicine can always with certainty be obtained. Southern and Western Merchants will find it to their advantage to send out by every possible means the genuine Brandreth Pills, as it is only by that means they can expect to give satisfaction to their customers.

WM. WRIGHT, General Agent,

dec 23—tf 169 Race street, Philadelphia.

Interesting Case

Cured by Dr. Wm. Evans's Camomile Tonic and Family Aperient Pills.

MR. BENJAMIN BROWN, corner of Shippen and George streets, Philadelphia, affected for seven years with extreme nervousness, by which he was not able to write his name—his symptoms were, eructation, daily spasmodic pains in the head, loss of appetite, palpitation of the heart, giddiness and dimness of sight, utter inability of engaging in any thing that demanded vigor or courage, sickness at the stomach, impaired appetite, coldness and weakness of the extremities, emaciation, and extreme debility, disturbed rest, a sense of pressure and weight at the stomach after eating, great mental despondency, severe flying pains in the chest, back and side, costiveness, a dislike for society and conversation. Mr. B. has made trial of various medicines now before the public, but to no effect, until observing in a public paper some cures performed by Dr. William Evans's Camomile Tonic and Family Aperient Pills, he was induced to give them a trial, of which he is at any time happy to state that they effectually cured him of the above distressing disease.

☞ Persons who doubt the above cure, are most respectfully directed to the above mentioned person, at the north west corner of Shippen and George streets.

BENJAMIN BROWN.

Philadelphia, October 26, 1837.

Dr. WM. EVANS's Medical Office for the sale of his celebrated Medicine, is at No. 19 north Eighth street, Philadelphia, where his Medicine can always be obtained. dec 16—2m

To Country Store Keepers.

WETHERILL & BROTHER, at the Old Stand, No. 65 north Front street, east side, continue to keep fresh supplies, from their spice mill, of Spices ground pure, viz.

Ground Pepper, black.
do. Pepper, cayenne.
do. Allspice.
do. Cloves.
do. Cinnamon.
do. Ginger, &c. &c.

Also, Ground Rice, an excellent article.

These articles are prepared with much care, and put up in kegs of convenient sizes. jan 6—6t

Slab Gum Elastic, Copper

VARNISH KETTLE, CURRIERS' TABLES, &c.

FOR sale very low, a quantity of very superior Slab Gum Elastic, and a Copper Kettle, suitable for boiling Varnish, for which purpose it has been used but a very short time, together with several large tin Varnish Cans, and a number of smaller ones.

ALSO—Two second handed Curriers' Tables will be disposed of cheap, by applying at No. 7 north Second street, Philadelphia. Dec 30—3t

Drab Cloak Cloths.

THE subscribers have just received an invoice of superior DRAB HABIT CLOTH, of suitable qualities and colors for Friends' Cloaks.

They have also a large assortment of Olive, Citron, and other colored Cloths, of the proper texture for Ladies' Cloaks.

ISAAC BARTON & CO.

oct 28—tf No. 27 south Second street.

Fresh Seeds.

ORDERS for Garden Seeds, will be promptly and carefully attended to, as well from the Western and Southern Merchant. The stock on hand is large, and of the present year's growth; a quantity of the Seeds of all the best kinds of Vegetables in general use, as well as other Seeds in general use.

MULBERRY SEED—true Italian White Mulberry Seed.

GRASS SEED—Clover, Timothy, Orchard, Herd and other grass seeds. Also, an assortment of Bird Seeds.

GEORGE M. COATES,

No. 49 Market, below 2d st.

Morus Multicaulis Seed.

FOR sale at the office of the Saturday Evening Post a small quantity of WARRANTED GENUINE CHINESE MULBERRY SEED, just imported from China. To be put up in papers of $1 and $2 each. Also, WHITE ITALIAN MULBERRY SEED, (fresh) in smaller papers, at $1 per oz. Dec 2—tf

Just Published,

FIRST LESSONS IN DRAWING, for the use of SCHOOLS LYCEUMS & FAMILIES.

THEY can be had printed on sheets, or done up neatly in a book, for the use of schools. Price of single sheets, 6¼ cents; done up, 37½ cents. [illegible]

E. S. GILBERT.

[illegible]

Kimberton Boarding School.

[illegible] Eleventh month.

[illegible]

Silver Plate, Spoon and Fork

MANUFACTORY

South West corner of Fifth and Cherry streets.

THE Subscribers have constantly on hand a handsome assortment of SILVER Plate, Spoons, Forks, and every article belonging to the silver-smith business at manufactured prices, or manufactured to order in the neatest and best manner, or to match any pattern given, at the lowest manufacturing prices.

Persons who wish to purchase are requested to call at the manufactory, where they will find their articles made in the latest style, and of the best material.

☞ A supply of the best Sheffield and Birmingham Plated Ware, of their own importing, kept constantly on hand, and sold as low as can be bought elsewhere.

nov 4—[illegible] R. & W. WILSON.

THE OLIO

Variety's the Spice of Life,
That gives it all its flavour.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

ENIGMA.

I am composed of 19 letters—my 1st, 4th, 12th, 6th, 2d and 6th, is a day in the week; my 16th, 2d, 5th, 13th and 3d, is a city in Europe; my 16th, 2d, 19th, 5th, 13th, 17th, 12th, 13th and 2d, is a country in South America; my, 17th, 5th, 15th, 2d and 13th, is an instrument of music; my 6th, 18th, 13th, 11th, 16th, 11th and 5th, is a river in Europe; my 6th, 11th, 3d, 5th, 17th, 13th and 18th, is a city in the Western States; my 17th, 14th, 12th, 17th and 12th, is a garden vegetable; my 3d, 5th, 2d, 16th, 17th and 19th, is an article that every old woman uses; my 7th, 14th, 6th, 5th and 18th, is a range of mountains; my 1st, 4th, 12th, 6th and 5th, is a building that is very common in cities and villages; my 4th, 12th, 13th, 3d, 5th, 6th, 16th, 3d, 5th, 17th, 11th and 1st, is a country in America. And my whole has required a great deal of trouble and labor before completed.

C. P.

There is a thrilling spirit in the following liner, which win more of our admiration than their eulogy. The nervous sense will adapted to the scene.—*Phila. Gazette.*

NAPOLEON.

On that lone, barren isle, where the wide roaring billows
Assail the stern rocks, and the loud tempest rave,
The Hero has still, while the dew-dropping Willows
Like food weeping mourners bend over his grave.

The trumpet may sound and the loud cannon rattle,
They heed not—they hear not—they're free from all pain,
They sleep in the last sleep—they have fought the last battle,
No sound can awake them to glory again.

Yet, spoil material! the such cannon heal thee?
For like those sea Eagles that sward to the sun,
Then springs it from thy bondage and lowest behind thee,
A name which before thee no mortal had won!
Though nations may combat, when War's thunders rattle,
No more on thy sword will those sweep o'er the plain,
They sleep in the last sleep—then hast fought the last battle,
No sound can awake thee to glory again!

Yet, spoil material! the such cannon heal thee?
For like those sea Eagles that sward to the sun,
Then springs it from thy bondage and lowest behind thee,
A name which before thee no mortal had won!

A sharp-keeper in New York, the other day, struck about thus the following horse advertisement:—"A BOY WANTED." On going to him, proposed they should go to breakfast in his shop next morning, he baited a sterling little urchin to his heels, with the following pithy label:—*"here he is."*

GREAT SUGAR ESTABLISHMENT.—The celebrated sugar factory at Bascody, Manilla, by which his Majesty monopolizes the entire trade of the Island, employs upwards of 5,000 females and 600 males. Each person is searched twice a day, to see if he pilers any of His Majesty's tobacco.

It is said that the beds and Mattresses and single ladies are very much wanted in Texas—Query, are the ladies all *double* there?

Two miserable devils have been stealing a washerwoman's earnings in New Haven. They should be *drowned* in lye, without benefit of clergy.

A Musician, a while ago, in giving a concert at Cincinnati, O., announced that he would sing a variety of other songs might be expected too *fa*-dious to mention!

STOP AND SEE.—As an Irishman was leading a horse through a alley, the animal broke from him and ran. Some passengers planted themselves in the road to stop him, which finally coming on and fearing they would scare the horse, cried, "By the powers now, be easy, if ye stop the baste ye'll only be making him run the faster."

MATRIMONY.—"You ought to marry. 'Nerbus,' I know a good girl for you." "Let me alone." But perhaps, you—jabaw—you don't know her. She is young." "Then she's not for me." "Beautiful." "Then she's dangerous." "Of good family." "Then she is proud." "Tender-hearted." "Then she is jealous." "She has talents—To kill me." "And one hundred thousand dollars." "I will take her!"

Dr. M. being sent for by a maker of universal specifics, grand panacea, salutariums, &c. up Broadway, expressed his surprise at being called in on an occasion apparently trifling. "Not so trifling, neither," replied the quack, "for, to tell the truth, I have, by a mistake, taken some of my own Pills."

ENTRY OF THE QUEEN INTO LONDON.—This took place in October, and was a splendid affair. One little girl was trampled to death in the Strand. Mr. Cooke of the Adelphi theatre was so amused by the crowd that his life is despaired of. A diamond ornament of great value fell from her Majesty's magnificent dress as she alighted from her carriage at Guildhall. The ornament was broken to pieces and the jewels dispersed. Every diamond was recovered.

The Bank of England was illuminated with splendid gas stars. The Duke of Wellington was one of the groupe that made an avenue for the Queen, which she retired from Guildhall to her carriage. The banquet is described by all present as the most superb ever given there. The Queen was delighted, and her demeanor most gracious.

One of the chandeliers lent by the goldsmith's company consisted of solid gold, weighing four ounces. Mrs. Magee an American lady, was of a merchant of Liverpool, was a guest—the only American lady present, and attracted great admiration by her beauty.

No less than nineteen persons recevred broken legs, arms, &c. and were carried into St. Bartholomew's hospital the day of the Queen's entry into London.

STATE DRESSES OF THE QUEEN VICTORIA.

We are informed that the Queen's robes have been manufactured at Hunter's in Regent street.—There is a state robe for state occasions—that is, for coronation, and that for meeting the Parliament. The train consists of the richest crimson velvet, being lined with white satin, with immense cape of the same, bordered round with immense ermine, and three rich flowings of gold lace: it is held up on each side by three pages, or ladies in waiting, the Duchess of Kent presiding at the extreme end. The weight of this robe is, we understand 20 lbs. The under state robe is a robing of crimson velvet lined with the richest Persian silk. The skirt, body, and hanging sleeves are trimmed round with a broad rich bordering of ermine, and three rich borders of gold lace, narrower than that on the grand state robe. The back of the body is beautifully embroidered in gold oak leaves: the sleeve in particular is curious, being of the same fashion as that worn by the Queen Anne Boleyn. Round the waist of the robe is a flat gold chain, in front of which are two long ends, furnished by splendid gold tassels: worn over each shoulder is a rosette of ribbon embroidered with gold. The robe for the order of the Bath—worn on the ceremony of creating a knight of that order—is of rich crimson satin lined with rich silk; the star is worn on the left side, being embroidered on the satin: this mantean is looped up, in order to show the sleeve. The robe for the ceremony for creating a Knight of the Garter is one of the most splendid ornaments ever designed: it consists of the richest dark purple velvet, lined with rich white silk: it is made in the same form as that for the order of the Bath, and the star affixed in the same style: there is a small round cape running round the top of this mantle: it is lined with white satin: this is looked go to the top of the low dress, which is worn underneath the ribbon: there is a rich shoulder and fastens at the passes from the shoulder to the waist. *Hose and garter* with the garter with the motto, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, beautifully embroidered, is worn upon the arm. The orders and medals worn at the end of ribbons belonging to the order of the Bath and Garter, are now being made smaller, as the weight of the former ones must be inconvenient to her Majesty at the late formal prorogation of Parliament. The State Robe is prorogation of Parliament. The State Robe is also much kept up: a splendid crimson velvet bag, also much kept up: a splendid crimson velvet bag, also much kept up: a splendid crimson velvet bag,